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THE FRONT PAGE

The Tax On Interest

THE new Saskatchewan Government appears to be seeking a safer position on the subject of the taxation of interest payments "exported" from the province. Among the more moderate elements of the party there has all along been considerable questioning of both the wisdom and the constitutional possibility of this tax; Premier Douglas has now admitted that the tax will not be imposed if a reasonable adjustment of governmental burdens can be arrived at in the projected Dominion-provincial conference. Why the unfortunate recipients of interest who happen to live outside of Saskatchewan should be penalized because of a possible unreasonableness on the part of other governments (which may not even be the governments under which they live) is not very clear. But what is fairly clear is that Mr. Douglas and his advisers intend to have an "out" ready prepared for them on this taxation-of-interest question, and that their chief concern is that they should be able to assure their more extreme followers that they have won a great victory over the "have" provinces in favor of the "have not" provinces by taking a firm stand on this matter and telling the money-lenders to go to the devil.

Lenders outside of the province have naturally been very anxious to get their money away from Saskatchewan as soon as possible and thus avoid any danger of being subjected to a most annoying and unjust sort of double taxation. There are stories of mortgages being settled for ninety and even eighty-five per cent of their face value; and even the province's own acquisition of the Regina office building of an eastern finance company at a very low valuation has been ascribed to fear of the projected tax—or by the more ardent Socialists to a financial conspiracy of the moneyed interests to terrorize Saskatchewan into abandoning the tax. One point which appears to have been completely overlooked is that the tax can only be effective (as against the outside creditor) on obligations existing at the moment when it is imposed; once it is in force nothing can prevent the lender from adding the amount of the tax to the interest rate which he asks from the borrower, unless the borrower can get all the loans that he requires from sources within the province.

Where Will Quebec Be?

IN THE Dominion election of 1911 it was possible for the Conservatives to calculate with some assurance on the election of a considerable number of French members from the province of Quebec who would be so anxious to get Sir Wilfrid Laurier out that they would even vote to put Mr. R. L. Borden in. On the strength of that assurance they were able to pull themselves together, after at first accepting the Reciprocity Agreement as a practically unbeatable political card, and to put on a campaign which actually gave them a majority independent of their Quebec support.

The great political problem at the present moment is whether the Progressive Conservatives, or indeed anybody, can count on Quebec electing a sufficient number of members so anxious to get Mr. King out that they will vote to put Mr. Bracken or Mr. Coldwell in in order to achieve that purpose. The idea seems improbable, but not impossible.

The anti-Quebec campaign of Mr. McTague and Mr. Drew is no convincing proof to the contrary. Mr. Borden in 1911 had plenty of anti-Quebec followers, and they were plentifully vociferous; their vociferation did not prevent the most eminent of Mr. Bourassa's followers from giving Mr. Borden their support and joining his Government. Mr. Bracken has followed with scrupulous care the cautious and noncommittal pattern of Mr. Borden's policies. He is against the zombie army; Quebec is also against the zombie army. He regards production, and especially agricultural production, as

Smiles are contagious as a French soldier, returning to France with victorious Allied troops, greets his mother and father for the first time in years. For many thousands of others in Europe, the return of loved ones who fled abroad to carry on the fight for liberation will be the most convincing proof that the nightmare of German occupation has been finally lifted from their homelands.

a primary Canadian function in this war; so does Quebec and so does everybody else. He has said a lot about equality of sacrifice and the like, and Quebec maintains that there has been equality of sacrifice, and Mr. Bracken has never defined what equality of sacrifice means.

Very few Progressive Conservatives with whom we have discussed the matter would like to see a Bloc Populaire element in Mr. Bracken's cabinet, if he were ever called on to form one; very few would violently object to seeing Mr. Duplessis and some of his Union Nationale party in it. After all, no Prime Minister can feel altogether comfortable with a Government containing no French-Canadians at all, and if one is going to have French-Canadians one must have such as one can get. Besides, the war will be over, and the Question of Canada's share in the military responsibilities will have been pretty well shelved. Governments do not legislate for the past, they legislate for the future, and for the future Mr. Bracken and Mr. Duplessis, if in power, could find things in common.

That all this would involve some measure of ingratitude on the part of the French-Canadian electors has very little to do with the case. Gratitude is not a common political virtue, and it is not even certain that it ought to be. Governments should not be elected for what they have done, but for what they may reasonably be expected to do. Mr. Bracken's Government might in these circumstances be reasonably expected not to do much that would distress Quebec, so long as it continued to be dependent on its Quebec supporters.

As to whether all this will happen, whether Quebec will want to throw Mr. King out, more would seem to depend upon Mr. Cardin than on any other individual—more than on Mr. Duplessis, more than on Mr. Bracken. Well, perhaps not more than on Mr. King. But while this possibility exists, Mr. Bracken will not be replaced as leader of the Progressive Conservative party by Mr. Drew or Mr. McTague or anybody else unless somebody can be discovered even more cautious and canny than himself. And that would be difficult, seeing that in addition to his magnificent silences he has avoided being put on record by even so much as a single vote in Parliament in all his life, and in any legislative body for the past two years.

UNRRA and Germany

IMMEDIATELY after the conclusion of the Moscow Conference, in November 1943, the representatives of 44 nations signed an agreement creating the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA). UNRRA's policy-making body is the Council in which each of the 44 member governments has an equal vote. The Council is to meet every six months. Problems arising between sessions are dealt with by the Central Committee of the Council whose actions are subject to ratification by the Council. The Central Committee consists of the representatives of China, Great Britain, the Soviet Union, and the United States. The first Council meeting took place in Atlantic City in November 1943 and lasted three weeks. Mr. Herbert H.

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NAME IN THE NEWS

Dr. Charlotte Whitton Shining Wherever She Chooses to Be

By COROLYN COX

WHITHER away, Charlotte? Canada's best known and most provocative woman stands at the cross roads. Which way she goes from here is bound to affect all of Canada—whether Canada will or no. Charlotte Whitton has happened to Canada, and that is that.

To start with the ingredients of this individualistic female explains a good deal. Her Yorkshire-stock, Protestant father, (an early forestry official in Renfrew and Nipissing) and her American-born, Tipperary-Irish, Roman Catholic mother, had the courage of their own romance, ran away to be married. Canon Low, of the Church of England, performed their wedding ceremony in Almonte, Ontario. Charlotte, eldest of the children, and the second-born, a son, were raised Anglicans, the two younger children joined their mother in the Roman Catholic faith.

Charlotte, a precocious and brainy little girl, grew up in a setting in which book larnin' in general and her own mental precocity in particular, were both appreciated and respected. She early established her own reputation as an *enfant terrible*, whom neither her own family nor unsuspecting casual visitors could take on in argument with impunity.

The girl of eleven who raised her hand to overwhelm her Sunday School teacher with the demand for a clarification of the difference in meaning between "apocrypha" and "apocalypse" was the forerunner of the woman who last year backed two top-ranking Canadian politicians off a radio program and can at will break up any gathering of male or female specialists intent upon a public project, by turning out a flow of linguistic arabesques and high-pressure statistics that no one ever has the hardihood to attempt to refute. Friends applaud the tour de force. The opposition walks off in various directions. The issue, quite often, is left flat and abandoned at Charlotte's feet.

Honors in Bunches

Dr. Bryan, famed Principal of Renfrew Collegiate, sent Dr. Whitton among a succession of well-prepared scholars to Queen's University. Indeed she did him proud. Scholastic prizes she gathered like grapes—in bunches. But Charlotte Whitton was also an all-round success in undergraduate life, captained a hockey team, as well as taking letters in basketball and other sports, was President of the undergraduate Levana Society, one of the two women first elected to the Alma Mater, made her reputation as debater and actress. She wanted, she thought, to teach history in a collegiate. She took her Queen's M.A. in 1917, with medals in English and History, and next year graduated in Pedagogy with the Governor General's Medal. Dr. Whitton wrote her M.A. thesis on the relation of the two races in Lower Canada.

The late, great Dr. O. D. Skelton, then still a Professor at Queen's University, had arranged for this obviously outstanding scholar to go to Adam Shortt at the Archives in Ottawa. However, just at that time the Social Service Council of Canada was being set up, and its founders applied to Queen's for an Assistant Secretary and Assistant Editor for its magazine, "Social Welfare". Charlotte Whitton took a fateful step in accepting this post instead of being buried in the Archives. (Though perhaps such "burial" would have led to a sort of land mine explosion of the Archives!). She was with the Council from 1918 to 1922, and in 1920 became Honorary Secretary of a new organization, the Canadian Council on Child Welfare.

In 1922, her old family friend, the Hon. Thomas Low, appointed Minister of Trade and Commerce in the King Government, persuaded Charlotte to become his private secretary, and for the next three years she did her stuff in a fashion that left behind a legend in the Press Gallery and round the House of Commons. These years proved an admirable education for her in the ways of Government in general, political parties in particular.

Not for nothing does the blood that has made the famous Irish Catholic politicians of the United States flow in her veins. Charlotte is today something rare—almost unique, in Canadian public life—a woman with a real flair for high old political shellacking. Her wit is as quick and sharp as an adder.

When the government was defeated in 1925, though she could by rights claim, and was offered, a handsome permanent position in the Civil Service in Ottawa, Charlotte Whitton chose to go as full time Director to the Council on Child Welfare which she had continually served in her honorary capacity through her years with Mr. Low.

Social Welfare

In 1926 began a period of fifteen years in which Charlotte Whitton gave to her country a public service that has been rarely equalled and probably never surpassed by any Canadian woman. She put the social welfare work of Canada on the basis of a science, from Nova Scotia to British Columbia, established standards, elevated the work from the abyss of casual "charity" to the broad highway of a profession.

She travelled Canada north, south, east and west, raised money, studied the problems and services of each Province, made the contacts between them and the Dominion-wide organization she served. She clarified for them and for her own directors the over-all picture of the needs of the entire country. As the depression of the 30's worsened, entire homes had to be covered. The Council expanded to become the Canadian Welfare Council, liaison body between voluntary organizations and Governments of both Dominion and the Provinces.

In the last century, education secured recognition as a public utility that should be available to all for the good of the community. Dr. Whitton played a prominent part in this century in establishing public health and welfare on that same plane, not only in Canada but, by her activities in international gatherings, throughout the world. When Grace Abbott voiced U.S. insistence upon a Social Questions Section of the League of Nations, she came first to secure through Charlotte Whitton the support of Canada.

Our great labor leader, Tom Moore, and Dr. Riddell, permanent delegate at Geneva, put up a fight, achieved Canadian participation as a full member. Mackenzie King, then Prime Minister, appointed Dr. Whitton as delegate of the Government of Canada to the Commission on Social Questions at Geneva. From then till the outbreak of war she served on this and other commissions, as well as Dominion and Provincial commissions at home, directed community and technical studies. She went seven times to Geneva. From 1930 to 1940 she was a Member of the Employment Service Council of Canada; from 1936 to 1937 Special Consultant, National Employment Commission.

During the first month of the war, Dr. Whitton was asked by the Government to help knit together the civil agencies for work in the war emergency. She advised the use of existing civil agencies for welfare problems of military dependents, and use of women's organizations by Donald Gordon in establishing price control. During the 1940 crisis she was called in to advise the Government on organization of the movement of British children to Canada. Through the Welfare Council's connection with local and Provincial agencies she was able to promise at once that Canada could find approved homes for ten thousand children in ten days, and over the weekend, through her League of Nations contacts with U.S. authorities, effected the plan to bring children for the U.S. through Montreal.

In 1941, under doctors' orders to rest—or else, Dr. Whitton retired from her post with the Welfare Council. But her period of rest was shortlived. One engagement led to another, and during the last three years she has established herself as one of the most acceptable speakers, male or female, before U.S. audiences of the widest variety and locale.

Of women in politics, Dr. Whitton has something to say. The National Council of Women of Canada, has, she feels, for years drawn dividends from a great tradition. It has expected to wield power and influence on politics without joining in the battle. If women are to do their proper work in the Household of the Nation, all political parties must cease relegating them to pleasant committees, must give them assurance through assured positions in the councils of the party. There must also be a substantial number of women candidates put up at each election.

She points out that the CCF Party, which has so far been the most adequate in its backing of women candidates, nevertheless in forming its first Government, in the Province of Saskatchewan, set up the biggest cabinet of all time—but included NOT ONE woman. Furthermore, though an outstanding woman candidate gave the former Provincial Premier a close call for his seat, there has been no suggestion of a voluntary retirement to make a seat for her in the Legislature, as would certainly have been done had she been a male.

If the politicians want Charlotte, they will have to come to her. If the women want her to champion them, they will have to step up and stand up to the fray. If the mellow light of maturity continues to spread over Charlotte's verbal virtuosity, she has the capacity to make a name for Women of Canada in National—or International—Politics.

—*Photo by Karsh.*

Dr. Charlotte Whitton, O.B.E., LL.D., a leader among Canadian women.

DEAR MR. EDITOR

Is It Sure That Industry Would be "Corporatively Ethical"?

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN YOUR issue of August 12 you close your editorial "Corporative Quebec", otherwise interesting and informative, by the following remark: "It is not difficult to see how easily these 'regulative' functions (of the corporation) might be employed to the detriment of a minority element, particularly one differing from the majority in religion and language, and how free from worry about that circumstance the majority might be."

A number of corporations are already in existence in Quebec, such as the professions of lawyers, doctors, notaries, dentists, etc. The French-Canadian Catholics constitute the majority of membership. Did you ever hear that they used these "regulative functions" to the detriment of the English-speaking and Protestant minorities?

JOSEPH-P. ARCHAMBAULT, S.J.
Montreal, Que.

We distrust the argument which assumes that there will be no difference between the behavior of existing self-disciplining corporations of "professional" persons, in the proper English sense of that word, and the behavior of the proposed self-disciplining corporations in trade and industry, in which employers and employees will jointly exercise the controlling powers. We think that the distinction is obscured to the French-speaking inquirer by the habit of the French corporatists of speaking of the "corporation professionelle" in regard to such occupations as fishing, the textiles, lumbering, steel working, etc., which have no true professional quality. The "ethos" of the true professions cited by Father Archambault is on the whole admirable. We are not nearly so confident as he is about the ethos of an industry controlled by a corporation made up of employers who have never had much interest except in profits and of workers who have never had much interest except in wages.—Ed.

Anti-Semitism

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

SELDOM has your excellent journal contained a more concise and interesting article than the one in your issue of Sept. 2 entitled "Anti-Semitism's Roots".

To us in Quebec it is unusual to learn that such an eminent Catholic churchman and philosopher as Mr. Jacques Martin should have illuminated the dark mental recesses of professing Christian anti-Semites in such scathing terms, but when we recall that His Holiness the Pope and his immediate predecessor also characterized anti-Semites in similar terms we wonder if Quebec is indeed a Catholic province or just a mediaeval one.

If, however, we use the psycho-analytical method of Mr. Jacques Martin we begin to understand why the ecclesiastical authorities of Quebec are in accord with the anti-Semitic view of Mr. Duplessis and his supporters. It then becomes evident that no relationship exists between their views and Catholic dogma or any other Christian dogma, but their ideas stem directly from the struggle for political power.

The heirarchy of this province has for the past century and a half been fashioning a feudal agrarian Catholic French-Canadian state to which no opposition developed until the coming of the industrial awakening at the turn of the present century, revealed the necessity for mass secular education. Although secular education for the masses of the feudal state may seem superfluous and even detrimental, it becomes imperative in an industrial one.

Determined to preserve the backward feudal order which they believe ethically sound, they opposed every attempt to educate the masses, thus when the industrial revolution enveloped the province the French-Canadians, lacking secular education, were unable to compete with the Anglo-Saxons on anything like equal terms and were compelled to accept the rewards of a junior partner. The growing resentment against this condition induced the leaders to seek a scapegoat. So they nominated the Jews, whom they particularly associate with hated commercialism.

Montreal, Que. L. P. SILVER.

A Century Out

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN YOUR issue of August 19 P.O'D, in his London Letter, stated that the Bank of England was celebrating its 250th birthday. A few lines below he said that it was founded in 1794.

The article also mentioned that the British Government was in desperate need of funds to carry on the war against revolutionary France; this is also incorrect.

The Bank of England was founded in 1694, during the reign of William and Mary, and funds were needed to carry on the war with Louis XIV. The French Revolution did not occur till 100 years later.

Vancouver, B.C. J. R. PUDNEY.

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The Front Page

(*Continued from Page One*)

Lehman was elected Director General of UNRRA. All executive authority is vested in the Director General.

The second meeting of the Council was to be in Montreal in June last, but it had to be postponed because of the pre-invasion travel restrictions imposed by the British government on everybody including diplomats. The meeting is now taking place in Montreal, beginning September 15. It is scheduled to last two weeks.

The task of UNRRA is to bring relief to liberated countries, especially the nine Nazi-occupied countries of Europe, immediately after their liberation. The necessary funds are raised by the member countries contributing one per cent of their national income of one year. The total cost is estimated to be $2½ billion of which the United States contributed $1½ billion, Great Britain $320 million, and Canada $77 million.

It goes without saying that the work of such an organization is beset with countless difficulties not the least of which are political. In a way, UNRRA is a microcosm of the world organization to maintain peace and security in the future. Just as the rights of small and great nations present one of the greatest difficulties in that world organization, so it is with UNRRA. An example of this was proved at the first meeting of the Council in Atlantic City.

The charter of UNRRA stipulates that UNRRA is to operate 1) in any liberated area, and 2) if necessary in an enemy or ex-enemy area. The areas and the kind of activities are to be determined by the Director General on the basis of an agreement with the appropriate administrative authority of the area concerned. The AMGOT in Italy, for instance, has not concluded such an agreement, and therefore UNRRA does not operate in Italy.

The supplies and services provided by UNRRA include, among many others, rehabilitation supplies and services consisting of materials needed to enable a recipient country to produce and transport relief supplies for its own and other liberated areas, and essential technical services in this connection.

Now, it would appear that much of the supplies UNRRA will send to liberated European countries can most economically be sent by way of Germany. It would therefore appear necessary that Germany be given "essential technical services in this connection," for without such services she will not be able to transport these supplies. Consequently, the United States and Great Britain moved in Atlantic City that Germany be given relief free if she is unable to pay (which she certainly will be). This proposal was voted down amid a storm of indignation coming from the small member nations. This would be in order if the refusal had been based on factual arguments. But it was based on emotional arguments that, though understandable and justified in themselves, had nothing to do with a sober appraisal of the problem in hand. Consequently, one of the points on the agenda of the present Montreal meeting is again the proposal that UNRRA be authorized to operate in Germany.

With good will and soberness it should be easy enough to solve this problem and all others that confront UNRRA.

Old Textbooks

FEW subjects are occupying more of the attention of French-Canadians today than the history of French education in Quebec after the conquest. It is a record of struggle against grave economic difficulties, most of them inevitable in a country which had passed from one sovereignty to another and lost most of its cultural leaders (the clergy excepted) and wealthy members in the process; and it is a record which is highly creditable to the patriotism and tenacity of the *habitants*. It forms a good deal of the subject-matter of a charming book of essays by Jean Bruchesi, Under-Secretary of State for the province, entitled "Le Chemin des Ecoliers" (Valiquette, Montreal). The problem of textbooks, which was difficult enough for the early English-language schools of Canada, could at least be partially solved there by imports from the United States. No such resource was open to the poverty-stricken schools of French Quebec, and Mr. Bruchesi's chapter on the early school texts of Quebec is an eloquent tribute to the devotion and self-sacrifice of their authors and producers. The author is fortunately not one of those who, to serve present-day political ends, seeks to represent all these early difficulties as the result of tyrannical and anti-French policies pursued by the British authorities.

LITTLE GREY HOME IN THE WEST

—*Copyright in all Countries.*

These Foreigners

IN A Toronto Secondary School a majority of the students have names neither English nor French. The occurrence of "offs" and "ovskys," of "baums" and "cvics" is rather frequent. Yet at first glance these lively adolescents cannot be distinguished from a like number of Smiths, Joneses and Robinsons. At closer range, their speech and laughter sound exactly like "ours" and in the hallway is an honor-roll of former pupils now in the armed services. Are they Canadians? They surely are!

Follow one of these bright boys or girls home and you may find a father and mother whose English is fragmentary and whose home customs differ in some minor respects from "ours." They came to Canada from Central Europe perhaps twenty-five years ago in the hope of peace and a fuller life. They found both and became naturalized citizens. Are they Canadians? They surely are!

Yet some of their English Canadian neighbors probably are less than friendly towards them and querulously wonder why "these foreigners" came to this good residential neighborhood. That state of mind is not only uncharitable and foolish; it is dangerous. This is a polyglot country. Two millions of our eleven or twelve are neither English nor French. If we can live tolerantly, one group with another, there is a chance to build here a national spirit and a national culture worthy of the splendor of the land.

The All-Canadians Research Division, of Toronto, financed by a group of men interested in finding the key to unity, has issued a preliminary survey of the divisive influences in the country. The conditions are presented briefly and vigorously by Herbert A. Frind, J. S. W. Grocholski, Clive H. Cardinal and John Grudeff, and the scope of the inquiry—economic, social and educational—is outlined. Race prejudice has risen too high in Canada. Any plan to reduce it is worthy.

Leacock Memorials

LEACOCK admirers have a considerable choice of means for testifying their admiration and helping to perpetuate his memory. The fellow-dwellers in his spiritual home, the University Club of Montreal, are commissioning a portrait of him. (It is unfortunate that this gesture is so seldom performed when the hero is still alive to inspire the artist.) The citizens of Orillia have formed a committee, of which Mr. Paul Copeland is chairman and Miss Maude Ardagh secretary, to raise funds and contributions in kind for a collection of Leacock books and manuscripts to be housed in the public library of that charming town and to be adorned with a bronze bust. And the wardens of the Sibbald Memorial Church in the township of Georgina, in whose lovely churchyard the great humorist was laid to rest early this spring, are raising a small fund for the restoration of the tower of their building, which overlooks the lake where Leacock spent the happiest hours of his life, and which was perhaps the only religious edifice to which he was deeply attached.

The list of the "old families" of this historic church includes "Mossingtons, Howards, Lyalls, Sibbalds, Andersons, Bourchiers, Chapmans, Nobles, Leacocks" and many present worshippers are the great-grandchildren of those who worshipped in the original wooden edifice, the building of which began in 1838.

Both of these enterprises are so deserving that we can imagine no better way for Stephenites to show their loyalty than by dividing a reasonable contribution between the two.

Praying For Germans

A CANADIAN who emerged from his church the Sunday before last was heard to say that he would never darken its doors again so long as its pulpit was occupied by a man who could pray for the Germans. We doubt whether such a parishioner would be any great loss to any church unless in a purely financial sense, and we have sometimes wondered whether the subscriptions of some church members are valuable enough to compensate for the spiritual discord which they set up in the congregation.

The injunction of Scripture, to pray for our enemies, is explicit enough; but even without that it should be clear to any of us that there is no objective more important in this whole struggle than the bringing about in the hearts of the German people of that sense of their guilt and their errors and their sinful and atrocious pride which will bring them to genuine repentance. The achievement of this purpose is the main aim of our war effort; we are not killing Germans for the sake of killing Germans, but for the changing of their national purpose—and of course for the more immediate object of preventing them from killing us.

We believe that we are in some mysterious way fighting in this war for the advancement of some purpose of the Deity which we can only dimly understand, but which we feel would have been impeded if the injustice and cruelty and tyranny of Germany had been allowed to go unresisted. If the Germans feel that they are fighting for the purposes of any God it must be for those of some purely Teutonic deity whose aim it is that Germans should lord it over all the rest of creation. This is not the God of the Christian revelation and it need not bother us at all to find ourselves on the side opposed to such an idolatry.

The Passing Show

TOMORROW is the end of the complete blackout of Britain. The lights which Sir Edward Grey saw going out one by one over Europe are coming on again, and this time for keeps. The German spiritual blackout lasted for just thirty years, but it is over.

•

An American music teacher says that classical music is gaining in popularity. Rubbish; classical music is any music that is not popular.

•

Five Japanese rear admirals have been killed in action, from which we gather that the rear is becoming as unsafe as the front.

•

Bruce Hutchison, forming his opinion from a photograph, says that George Bernard Shaw is no true woodchopper. We gravely doubt if Mr. Hutchison knows anything about it, for he spells the bole of a tree "bowl".

•

The Germans say that although the robot bombs cannot now reach England they can always be directed to other objectives, and will "lose nothing of their importance." Sure; they can always be turned on Berlin.

•

Discovered!
Politician's Creed

The man or woman who doesn't concur with me
On every subject, no matter what it may be,
Must be a person of ignorance and guile,
Devoid of intelligence, tolerance and style,
For he or she should know at the first faint sight
That all my notions of every sort are right.

J. E. M.

•

BRITISH GIVEN A
BACK SEAT IN WAR?
—Headline in Regina *Leader-Post*.

Well, only in the headline war.

•

Grocery advertisement offers "transcendent prunes." They are prunes than which other prunes are a little worse.

•

Did you notice that we started really winning the war just as the Canadian Parliament rose?

•

Odd if the open shop went the way of the open motor-car. We always rather liked the latter.

•

The dazzling speed of the Allied Armies in France and Belgium even exceeds the rate of progress in the building of military hospitals.

•

The business of killing Hitler with poetry goes bravely on, as every editor knows, taking another aspirin.

•

Well, Eisenhower, by God's grace, we've got you Antwerp town. The tanks are in the market-place, the swastika pulled down. This is offered to E. J. Pratt as a starter for his next poem. No charge.

•

Corn fifteen feet high has been common in Kent County this season—and in Hollywood.

•

Franco says his regime has nothing in common with Nazism. Don't worry, Francisco, you've certainly been trying hard enough.

•

Abstainer

Once upon a time
Hollands gin and lime
Made a potent beverage
Most velvety-sublime.

But that time is gone,
(Brave to brood upon!)
For limes disagree with me
And leave me sad and wan.

J. E. M.

•

The modernistic novelist, Gertrude Stein, said on the day Paris was liberated: "What a day is today is today, that is, what a day it was day before yesterday. What a day." What a dame.

•

Senator Holman of Oregon denies that he is anti-Semitic, since his own father was an Englishman, and he had relatives in England. As *Esquire* would say: Senators *will* be Senators.

•

The Nazis are stressing the fact that they are waging a "pure" German war. Especially since all their satellites are being knocked out.

•

Everybody gets the death he deserves. Signor Gayda was killed by an American bomb while taking an English lesson from a lady friend in preparation for the arrivals of the Allies.

Community Chest Provides Vital Services . . .

"Ours was such a happy home. How can I keep it that way?" This and a good many other $64 questions represent the type of problem dealt with sympathetically by Family Welfare Bureaus.

Growing up is important business. Institutions, day nurseries and other organizations caring for children render vital services to thousands of Canada's men and women of to-morrow.

Victorian Order nurses give daily nursing care to chronically ill or aged people as well as to maternity and accident cases.

By A. M. Finlayson

CANADA and the United States are the two countries which over a quarter century have demonstrated their ability to develop and maintain a system of co-operative money-raising for charitable purposes, popularly known as the "Community Chest". Though the idea originated in Liverpool, England, almost a century ago and was used by the Charity Organisation Society in 1873, Great Britain's charities still go their separate ways so far as their money-raising activities are concerned. There is always the possibility, however, that the lesson of "Combined Operations" taught by the war may be adapted to peace purposes.

World War I saw the beginning of Chests on this continent, the first Canadian Chest being established in 1917. Growth has been steady and last year Canadian Chests raised $6,487,020 for their 535 member social welfare agencies located in all the major cities of this country from Halifax to Victoria. From figures collected by the Canadian Welfare Council, it is revealed that collections during the past eleven years have grown from $2½ million in 1932 to nearly $6½ million in 1943. Approximately $1 million are disbursed annually to the local branches of such well-known national organizations as Young Women's Christian Association, Victorian Order of Nurses, Salvation Army, Young Men's Christian Association, Canadian National Institute for the Blind and the Boy Scouts. These agencies are members of most of the Canadian Chests and share in their money-raising and social planning programs.

During twenty-five years, Community Chests have become stable, permanent, and important Canadian institutions, responsive to their communities' needs and receiving the support of increasing thousands of subscribers, who are perhaps the most representative cross-section of the population to be found in any single endeavour. The high calibre of Chest leadership over the years has been responsible for winning the loyalties alike of business executive and trade unionist, housewife and office worker. The Chest's democratic technique cuts across whatever social, racial, religious or other differences there are amongst people and succeeds in making a positive contribution to the welfare of all.

In our democracy, some of the responsibilities of citizenship are discharged jointly through the tax-supported services of Government, which provide basic minima for human needs. Other responsibilities are discharged by freewill offerings of citizens who realize that life needs more than is obtainable through public funds, and they supply it, for the most part, by their contributions to Community Chests.

As these freewill contributions are indirect, that is, performed on behalf of the contributor, by the social agencies, it is not always clear what the gift has accomplished.

Here are some illustrative true stories of individual "case work" done by family welfare and child care agencies across Canada:

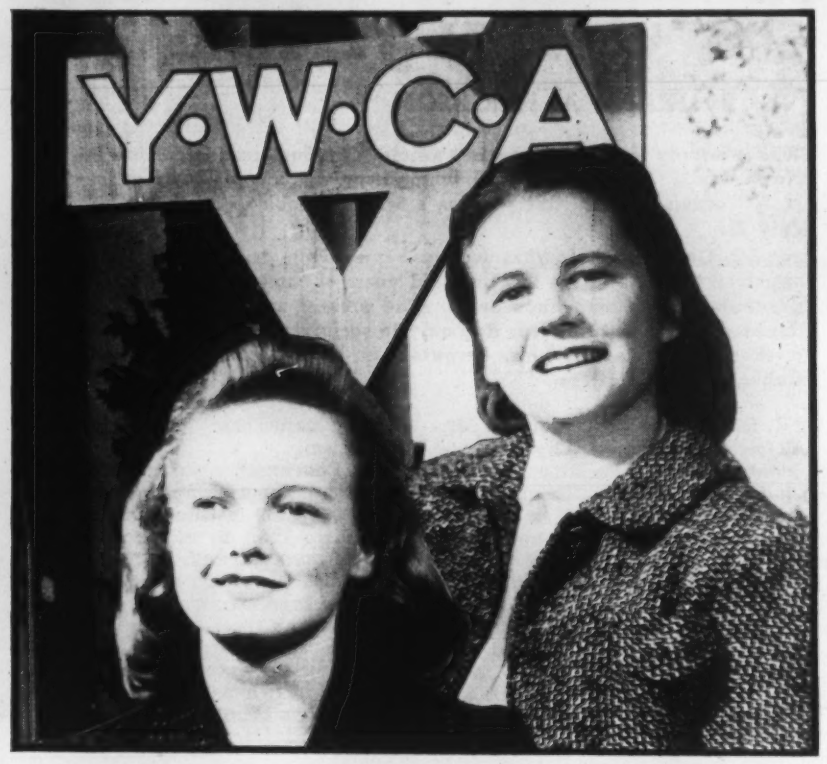
Children are growing up in a world at war. Houses

Real fun at a boys' club. Wholesome fun and hobbies and counselling to teen-age youth have been provided in Y.M.C.A.'s and other boys' clubs through Community Chest subscriptions.

Children have been surrounded with loving care in substitute homes by foster mothers and fathers. 23.3% of Community Chest funds is spent for child care and protection.

. . . For Families of Men Fighting Overseas

He'll be a voter in 1965. Liberal, Conservative or C.C.F.—he hasn't decided his politics yet, but whatever they may be, it makes no difference to social agencies. Families of enlisted men are their special concern.



A nation is never any better than its women. The Y.W.C.A.'s trained staff gives personal counselling to more than 5,000 girls each year.

are hard to get and some of them are poor things to call "homes". Loneliness and anxiety are clock-round companions of the wives of the men in the Services. A lot of these women are "sweating out" the war under fire too, and the casualties among them don't often make the headlines. These casualties usually are not the kind which one can see and touch and count but they are well known to the Family and Children's Agencies working on the home front. This is what one soldier's wife told the Family Welfare worker: "If I hadn't had you to turn to when things went wrong and I was lonely and sick, well, I guess this news that Jim's coming home wouldn't be nearly so good to hear".

That is just one of the families shaken to its roots by war strains but which was helped to remain a going concern by a Family Welfare Agency.

THEN there is the problem of juvenile delinquency: It is hard for a fifteen-year-old boy who is six feet tall and strong enough to push over a house. He is too young to join up; he is lonely. His older brother is "missing after air operations', and his father is in Italy. Mother does not understand how he feels and anyway she has a war job, and it hasn't improved her temper. The younger ones don't seem quite right since she went to work, but what can he do? He's only a kid himself.

There are a lot of boys with that kind of problem. Some of them stay in school but they don't do much work. Some follow the lure of high wages in unskilled labour and some make their first appearance in a juvenile court. None of them are very happy.

What can be done for these boys whose birth certificates label them as "juveniles" even though their bodies are big and strong? A good home helps a lot.

Across Canada are many family and children's agencies working at this problem. Along with schools, churches, Y.M.C.A.'s, Boy Scouts and other constructive forces they are lending a hand to help these lanky lads feel wanted, useful and important. Building men for the future is a vital war job.

The list could be extended almost indefinitely and would include multitudinous visits and services to the families of men in the Armed Services, services which have been gratefully acknowledged ever since the war began by the Dependents' Allowance Board.

To discharge this dual responsibility to go the second mile, and provide necessary assistance—which is complementary to the basic minima of Government — Canadians have chosen the co-operative, efficient, and economical technique of Community Chests — known in some cities as United Welfare Chests, Welfare Federations, or United Home Front Appeals.

At least a million people throughout Canada—and the figure might be much larger if a count had ever been taken—make possible effective aid to the despairing, the confused and unhappy people in their community. At the same time, they provide leadership and helpful direction to young people.

The fall campaigns of Community Chests begin in the major cities in September. The freedom which Canada gives its citizens to exercise their right of choice and discharge their responsibility as they see it, gives point to the slogan of the campaigns: "Worth Fighting For—Worth Giving For!"

These boys didn't reach the Lost and Found Column. Travellers' Aids of the Y.W.C.A. guided them safely to their destination.

"Making things is such fun" but it's more than that too, for Y.M.C.A.'s and other organizations offer purposeful creative activity for growing boys.

Building men for the future is a vital war job now. The results will be important long after the last gun is fired. The Boy Scouts are members of Community Chests in twelve Canadian cities.

But Can Capitalism Give Us a Brighter World?

By FRANK A. FERGUSON

This is a reply to R. J. Deachman's article "Can Socialism Give Us a Bright New World?" (S. N., August 12), which itself was a reply to an article by H. S. Gordon entitled "Why Today's Students Look to Socialism" (S. N., July 8).

Mr. Deachman said that society has made more concrete and constructive progress in the last hundred years of capitalism than in all the previous ages of man upon earth. The present author says that is undoubtedly true, but that it is due only to society's partial adoption of the methods of socialism. Mr. Ferguson is English master at the Galt Collegiate Institute.

MR. DEACHMAN'S critique of Mr. Gordon's article, "Why Today's Students Look to Socialism," (Can Socialism Give Us a Bright New World?—SATURDAY NIGHT, August 12) contains an unexpected amount of sweetness and light in these days of embattled economic philosophies. So gentle is the author's reproof, so patient his correction of the wayward socialist, that one hesitates to tax him with misinterpreting the facts lest the unaccustomed milk of human kindness turn again to gall. But at a time when clear straight thinking on these problems is the *sine qua non* of our continued existence, it must be pointed out that he has failed to reach the core of Mr. Gordon's argument altogether.

Socialism undertakes to solve by collective action problems which defy solution by individuals. Chief among these are the efficient (i.e., full) use of our resources and the fair distribution of the resulting income. If these are solved we shall have the "Bright New World", for all things shall then be added unto us. But Mr. Deachman fails to show that capitalism has an answer, or that socialism has not a better one. In lauding the record of free enterprise he has ignored the debit side of the account—indeed he has counted debits as credits—and neglected to point out that under the conditions of this century capitalism leads inevitably to fascism.

Mr. Deachman says that there has been more concrete and constructive progress in the last hundred years of capitalism than in all the previous ages of man upon earth. This is undoubtedly true. Most socialists could make an even stronger case for capitalism *on its record in the last hundred years*, for Mr. Deachman uses the wrong evidence. He selects, for instance, health as a field in which progress has been made through the beneficent influence of private enterprise. But health is exactly the sphere in which private enterprise and the profit motive have been least operative in the last century. Hospitals have been built at the public cost, health services have been paid for from the public purse, clinics have been established and research has been maintained with the taxpayer footing the bill. Governments too have provided a large body of legislation so that he who runs may live, protected by quarantine acts, etc., until medical jurisprudence has become a specialist's field.

Health, in short, has been, since long before 1844, progressively considered a social, i.e. a collective, responsibility. Munificent endowments, it is true, have come from wealthy individuals, but the services they provided have been used in the socialist manner. Would today's death rate be as low as it is, one may ask, if the profit motive alone had inspired the cure and prevention of disease? As we turned to socialism to eliminate illiteracy by public schools and colleges, so did we to improve the pre-socialist health record by public health services. Moreover, the nations which he draws upon for statistics, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Australia, England and Wales, are precisely those which have gone farthest in socializing health services. "Would a socialist government have done better?" he asks. Yes, socialist governments have done better where they have been given an opportunity, as Soviet statistics prove.

Mechanical Progress

Mr. Deachman is on firmer ground when he speaks of improvements in agricultural implements, transportation and communication. In mechanical progress capitalism has written an invaluable chapter in the story of advancement, though the cost in exploitation, poverty, and war has been so terrible that many sensitive writers have felt, like Chesterton, that the price was too dear. "The Song of the Shirt" and "The Man with the Hoe" have been the theme songs of much of mankind under its aegis. Yet we must in fairness admit Mr. Deachman's thesis that private enterprise has shown social dividends. Perhaps he is too modest in saying, "Those who believe in the system are making a fairly good job of it." With a change of tense he might have boasted "... have made a splendid job of it," and all would have agreed—with reservations.

Yet many of these mechanical developments too came from laboratories in which the inventor was a paid employee, not a free enterpriser anticipating profits. Thus capitalism, adopting the methods of socialism, has made progress. Were we to reform our patent laws and subsidize invention and research, we could go forward even faster. Mr. Drew of Ontario does not covet the title "Socialist" yet he is quoted in the press of August 17 as saying, "Nowhere is research going to play a greater role, than in agriculture. However, this research cannot be carried out by the individual farmer, but must combine the efforts of the community as a whole." And he announced the organization of the Ontario Farm Chemistry Council—a 100% collectivist technique!

Public Utilities

In order to achieve efficiency, most industrial countries have been forced to place both transportation and communication in the category of public utilities—*vide* the handling of mail in all countries, railways in Europe, telegraph, telephone and wireless in Britain, radio in Canada. Agriculture too, in order to survive, has had to develop co-operatives to protect the farmer against capitalism, and these are rapidly entering the field of the manufacture of farm implements. Free enterprise seems to have failed everywhere after its first wild dash for profits in a rapidly expanding economy. In crises it has always failed, whether the crisis was one of depression or of an urgent demand for peak production. In the former case it fails to maintain distribution *via* wages, in the latter it cannot organize for full efficiency. Could Canada, Britain or any other democracy have achieved the magnificent record of the 40's had they not adopted the techniques of socialism? Could we have doubled our output without planning and controlling the process?

When capitalism *does* organize, it ceases to be competitive. While it remains under the control of private enterprisers it develops monopolies and cartels. When these begin to dominate the government, we have not free enterprise but state capitalism—in other words, fascism.

The standard-of-living argument is one of Scythian treachery because statistics assert much and frequently prove little about the way people live. Russia has, relatively, a low standard but has raised it vastly since 1917 in spite of the need of equipping herself with capital goods and arms. The United States is credited with the highest in the world but has hundreds of thousands of its citizens living in sub-human conditions in slums and share-cropping areas. It is commonly held that in that country the semi-socialist New Deal was needed to stave off revolution, and the collectivist experiment of T.V.A. is now its best national show-piece. Mr. Deachman uses as evidence of capitalist-in-

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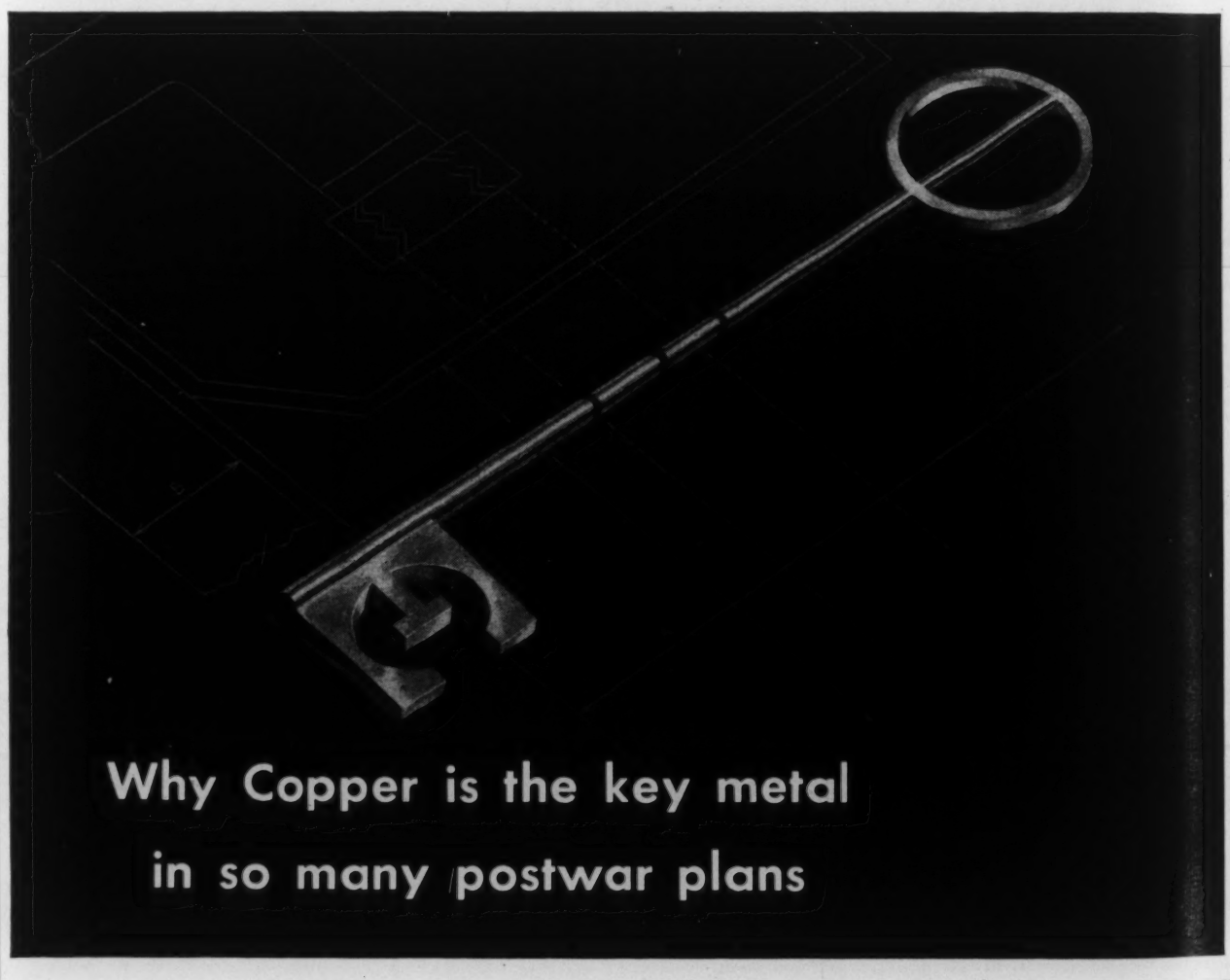

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spired improvement the terrible conditions of women and children in England in 1839. That was in the hey-day of free enterprise. Socialist restraints upon such exploitation began soon afterward, as A. V. Dicey makes clear in his "Law and Opinion in England During the Nineteenth Century." Australia, largely socialist, can be proven statistically to have a lower standard than the United States, but actually it has a condition of fairer distribution, with fewer rich and fewer poor among the population, and with vastly more in the comfortable middle brackets.

It is true, as Mr. Deachman points out, that compared with 1840 wage rates are now "high beyond all dreams of those who led the chartist movement," and that social services abound which were unheard of then. How did this come about? First, through the direct action of unions; second, through the conscience of society expressing itself in legislative action—both, be it noted, in opposition to the downward drive of free enterprise. Even now, where unions do not exist or are weak, and where legislation offers no protection, wages remain shockingly low. A few cents a day hires an industrial worker in India or China, but need we look farther than Quebec?

Nor is it a cogent argument to declare that "a change is needed in the mind and heart of man" Mr. Deachman may speak truth when he says, "Perhaps the Sermon on the Mount was the only sound chapter on economics which has yet appeared among men," but today those who think about Christianity in relation to social problems are apt to be persuaded that the whole body of Christ's teaching is a protest against the kind of materialism that is the essence of capitalist economics on the one hand, and against social injustice (The laborer is worthy of his hire) on the other.

The Essential Foundation

But an even more fundamental confusion of thought has addled the argument. When Mr. Deachman says that human happiness is not measured in pounds, shillings and pence (the capitalist measure of value, by the way), he is appealing to the ancient stoic doctrine that the things of the spirit are qualitatively above the things of the body. Whether this is true or not will probably be debated ages hence by professors of philosophy, but the point is that the modern world has a different outlook. Since the 16th century we of the occident have been fundamentally humanist and thus, to a degree, epicurean. The age of asceticism is long past, with its denial of man's physical needs. We now believe, with the Salvation Army, that things spiritual must be built upon a foundation of physical needs satisfied, else why do we think of social problems in terms of nutrition, housing, security? Mr. Deachman is addressing the 12th century, not the 20th.

But the nadir of mis-statement is reached when he asserts seriously, "It (free enterprise) has given us too a sense of responsibility and a feeling of pity for the unfortunates of the world." Humanitarianism has become a powerful force since 1800, but wherever it has appeared it has come into being as a revolt against the effects of amoral laissez-faire economics in action. Robert Owen, Lord Shaftesbury, General Booth, Jane Addams are only a few of those who consciously undertook to modify the rigors of capitalism. The Chartists sought manhood suffrage a century ago chiefly as a means of resisting economic exploitation. If capitalism can be given credit, *à la* Hegel, for summoning into existence its opposite, then Mr. Deachman may be right. But let us understand the process. The fact remains that under capitalism those who do the hardest, most unpleasant work receive the least in food, clothes, housing and leisure, a fact which our growing sense of responsibility and feelings of pity have failed to change. If the ethical and pragmatic test of a civilization is the degree of fairness with which it distributes its goods, free enterprise has not raised us very high, though we "bridge the seas and ride secure the cruel sky."

Mr. Deachman, speaking of the perplexing problems that face modern democracy, says, "It (the solution) is a task for the exercise of the highest powers of reason and intelligence." This is the very crux of the controversy between socialists and capitalists, the former believing in intelligent planning and the latter believing that social planning is futile, even perilous. Mr. Deachman has made a very good case for what can be achieved by applying vigorous intelligence to improving the machinery of our civilization. Socialists believe that the same intelligence and ingenuity applied to social, economic, and even international problems may arrive at a solution. That human beings, spurred by the desire to survive (for the stake is no less than survival), can summon the necessary intelligence, they do not doubt. Only laissez-faire forbids the attempt. But the problems must be attacked consciously, co-operatively, deliberately.

Capitalistic Depression

Does anyone believe that the depression of the '30's could not have been at least greatly ameliorated had our statesmen used economic common sense? As that was the socialist way, nothing was done. Instead they adhered to the tradition of administrative nihilism; business, consulting its horoscopes, cried "Hands off!"; while workers took their dismissal slips and all of us sat helpless through a hungry period of paralysis. Meanwhile the country groaned with surplus food. The means of creating wealth lay idle. "Brains Limited" might have been our motto. That is what Mr. Gordon referred to when he spoke of full elevators and no market. Perhaps a socialist government could not have sold wheat at a profit, as Mr. Deachman suggests, but at least it would have fed its people.

"The world today, that is the people in it, have striven to make things dear and the world is closer to starvation than it has been for years". Those are Mr. Deachman's own words. Could refutation of his argument go farther?

Turning a couple of SATURDAY NIGHT's pages as I left Mr. Deachman's article I found the following sentences; "Within twenty-five years Russia has been transformed. Despair and sluggishness have given place to hope and a furious diligence. The collective sense of defeat has disappeared. So while the armies march triumphant, civilians toil and sacrifice, in laughter and song, confident that they have something to live for, even to die for, if necessary. It is a faith in the value of the individual man and in the importance of his work whether by main strength of body or cunning of mind, and in that faith miracles of performance have been wrought." (The Bookshelf: Review of "Faith, Reason and Civilization" by Harold Laski.)

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Does Von Papen Hope to Lead the Germans?

By JOHN WINDROW

The writer offers that Von Papen is the logical man to become a German Badoglio. The possibility is very far-fetched, but it is pointed out that during a career in which he has been intimate with all German parties this master-schemer has executed some amazing strategies.

Among his many intrigues have been many apparent double-crossings.

VON PAPEN'S whereabouts are a mystery. There are rumors and reports that he is in Berlin but those who know him well say that they will believe he is in the German capital when they see him there. Berlin to-day is no holiday resort for Junkers and Franz von Papen has many enemies amongst the Nazis who would be only too happy to see him connected with the plot against Hitler. He is long supposed to have been on Himmler's "black list." In 1933, he undoubtedly pushed Hitler into power by advising Hindenburg to make him Chancellor. He thought that the fantastic Austrian would be "found out" within a matter of days and would leave the way clear for himself to become the ruler of Germany.

To-day he undoubtedly thinks that somehow or other he will become the ruler of a Germany that has thrown out Hitler and he is the obvious German to play the part of Badoglio. By all the rules of Nazi politics Von Papen should long ago have had an accident or even been openly shot. Yet Von Papen survives and if there is more than usual anxiety in the brain behind the suave features it does not show. Von Papen has shown himself the master political tight rope walker. In a long and fantastic career, he has shown that he can get away with anything and has even built a reputation on what at first sight appears to be an unequalled record of failures and childish blunders.

Mistakes or Trickery

What is the riddle of Von Papen? There are some who say he is just a clumsy spy turned diplomat who has made a series of stupid mistakes that would long ago have got any other man the sack There are others who believe every one of these "mistakes" has been cleverly made on purpose, that Von Papen is one of the most patient and astute intriguers the world has known. They go further and suggest that his immunity from purges and promotion after every failure is due to some "hold" which he has on Hitler himself. Just what this "hold" is they do not make clear, but the story runs along lines which suggest some vital papers relating to Hitler's past were secured by Von Papen and deposited in some safe neutral hiding place with orders for publication immediately news was received of his death or even arrest.

The stories about what these alleged papers contain also vary. Some say they contain proof of Hitler's double-dealing before reaching power, but it is difficult to see how a self-confessed villain could be blackmailed with evidence of his own wickedness. If such "proofs" existed, Hitler would be more likely to publish them at his own expense as examples of his astuteness than allow himself to be blackmailed. Other accounts say the papers relate to Hitler's service in the last war and completely demolish his accounts of his own courage and "gassing," proving that he deserted and suffered from mental troubles. Yet another account suggests they prove his Jewish ancestry.

Fantastic as the whole business may seem, it is no more fantastic than Von Papen's career. He first hit the headlines when as military attache in the United States during the last war, he allowed his dispatch case to be rifled. It contained a code and evidence of the work he was doing in passport forgery and sabotage in the, then, neutral United States. Von Papen was expelled. But he allowed the name of the ship on which he was travelling to become known and was intercepted by the British. They made a rich haul of paper which any "spy" in his senses would have destroyed. The result was the arrest of at least 30 spies.

Von Papen proceeded to Germany. Was he disgraced? Not at all. He was sent to Turkey as Chief of Staff with the fourth army and when the final retreat came, he again left lying about one of his famous dispatch cases with further details of German spies in various parts of the world!

All this can be explained as the work of a man who was completely inefficient. But Von Papen is not that type and there are many who believe all these "blunders" were made on purpose, part of a deep game of double-crossing. Von Papen used the dispatch case trick again when he was appointed at the beginning of the war to foster German relations with Turkey. The first thing he did was to lose his dispatch case. The news of the loss was noised abroad. One cannot help wondering whether Von Papen did not mean to lose that dispatch case, hoping that its contents would thus be given an importance which would never have been attached to them if communicated "through the usual channels." Rommel is not the only German inclined to repeat himself.

Favored Hohenzollerns

Between 1918 and the rise of the Nazis, Von Papen busied himself with quiet intrigues amongst the Junkers of whom he was one, his family being an old land-owning one. His idea was undoubtedly the return of the Hohenzollerns and he despised the uneducated and bad-mannered Nazis as much as the Communists. But when he saw that Hitler and company were getting a following, he thought he could use them for his own ends.

He had two spells as Chancellor in the stormy days—a total of 12 days. Then he refused office, believing he would be more powerful when Hitler had failed. But Hitler did not fail and after the purge of 1934, Von Papen must have known that he was not going to fail. That purge saw Von Papen very near to death. He is believed to have been on the list, but he escaped.

How Hitler restrained Himmler is a matter of speculation. Von Papen became ambassador to Austria and his enemies in the Nazi Party proposed to get rid of him and solve the problem of the Anschluss with one shot. This shot was to kill Von Papen and thus provide an excuse for the occupation of Austria. But Von Papen, whether he knew of the plan or not, worked it so that the shot was unnecessary.

Von Papen has often been in the news during the present war. He carelessly blundered over spies again early in the war and successfully avoided a bomb in Turkey, so successfully, indeed, that many have wondered whether it was not thrown on his own orders! He has had Hitler to stay with him at his home near Saarlautern—a rare honour. He has been reported here there and everywhere. He has been reported arrested for allowing members of the Embassy to escape. He has been reported under supervision by the Gestapo.

But the fact remains that Von Papen is still at large and that he is on what appears to be "good terms" with all the warring interests inside Germany: the Nazis, the Junkers, the army and the industrialists. He is not considered dangerous because he is so obviously "stupid"—his long career of failures shows that. And yet—may it not be that a man who has risen to the top through a series of failures instead of successes is really extremely cunning, a man who has built his career on the human failing of thinking that a really stupid man cannot be dangerous?

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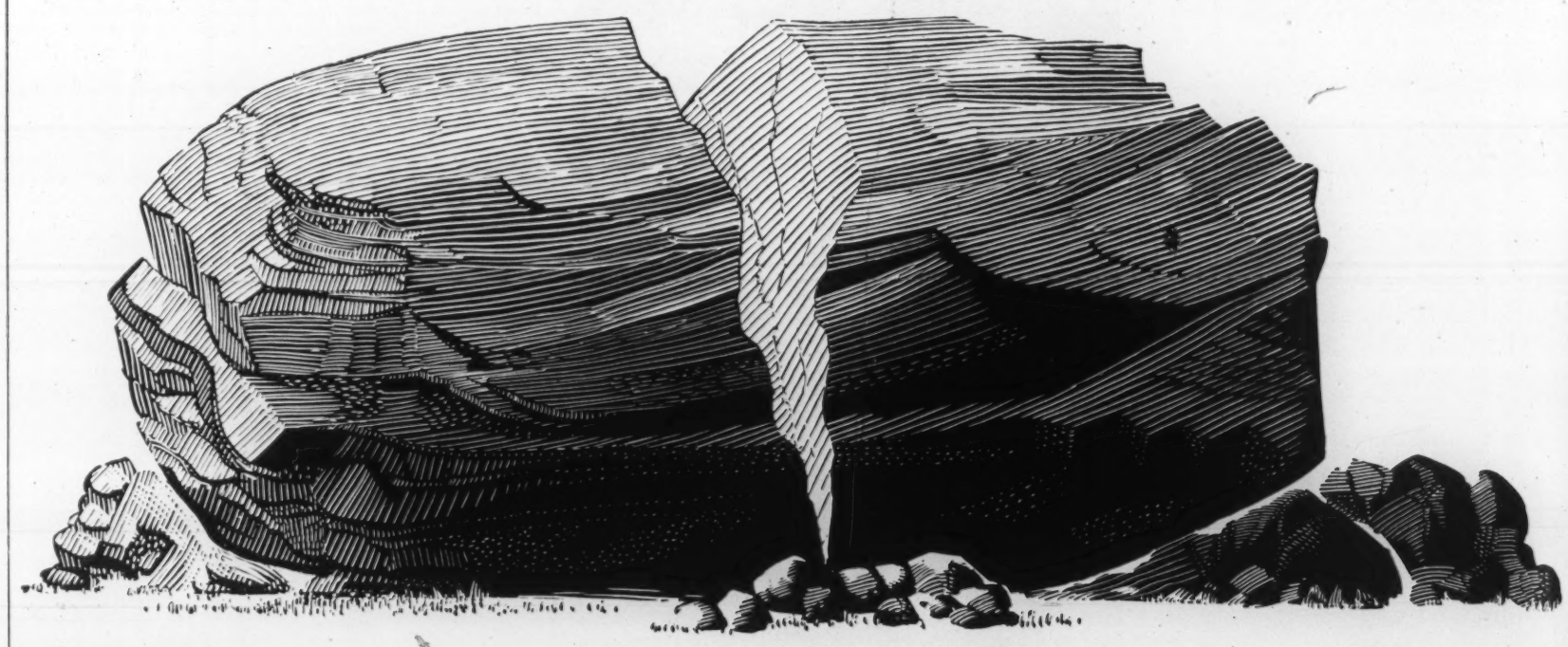

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There you have the reason for the security, the longevity, the outstanding performance of a Murray Registered Roof of Built-up Pitch and Gravel. The pitch used on a Murray application as well as every other material that goes into the roof's construction, is checked with scrupulous care. The work itself is done under the supervision of a qualified Murray Inspector who follows through with *inspection in process* until the final result is approved and Registered.

It doesn't pay to gamble on roof security. To eliminate needless risk, to assure yourself the fullest measure of roof dependability, specify "Murray Registered" on any roofing or re-roofing job.

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44-5N

Motherhood Decree Popular in Russia

By RAYMOND ARTHUR DAVIES

Recently the Soviet Union has taken steps to strengthen domestic ties. Included are financial grants to mothers, easier hours for expectant mothers, special Motherhood medals, increases in taxation of childless couples and tightening of marriage and divorce laws.

In this summary Mr. Davies reports that the new measures are being met with approval by the Russian people.

Moscow.

THE publication recently of the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR concerning the "Increase of Government Aid to Pregnant Women, Mothers of Large Families and Unmarried Mothers, the Improvement of Protection of Motherhood and Childhood, the Establishment of the Honorable Title of 'Mother Heroine' and the Establishment of the Order of the 'Glory of Motherhood' and the 'Motherhood Medal'" created not only a sensation but a great deal of discussion in the Soviet Union.

Essentially the decree is divided into five sections.

The first establishes financial aid to mothers with many children. This aid begins at the third child and 400 rubles and rises to the eleventh child and 5,000 rubles as a single grant.

Unmarried mothers receive 100 rubles a month for one child, 150 for two, and 200 rubles for three or more children.

The second section increases the period of leave to expectant mothers from 63 to 77 days; prohibits overtime and night work after the fourth month; doubles the special ration from the sixth month. In this section the government is instructed to expand the number of children's homes, children's clinics, kindergartens and increase the production of babies' and children's clothes, etc.

The third section establishes the medals. The "Motherhood Medal" is given in two degrees: second degree for five and first degree for six children. The "Glory of Motherhood" Order, third degree is given for seven children, second degree for eight, and first degree for 10. The mother bringing up 10 children receives the honor title of "Mother Heroine".

Bachelors Taxed

The fourth section, which has caused most argument, deals with the increase of taxes payable by citizens—men or women—who have no children or who have one or two children. Thus your correspondent who has one daughter, were he a Russian, would pay one per cent of his income in taxes. If he had two children he would pay one-half per cent. If in the army and with no children would pay none. But if not in the army he would pay six per cent.

The other day a good friend of mine came to see me. "Well," I laughed, "I guess you'll have to pay some added taxes now. You'd better hurry up and have another child." She didn't see the joke and I immediately saw I had made a faux pas. She won't have to pay any taxes. Her husband was lost in the war.

The most debatable section of the new law is that dealing with the "changes in laws governing marriage, family life and guardianship."

The first point establishes "that only registered marriage engenders the rights and obligations of the parties in marriage." The second cancels the existing right of the mother to appeal to court to establish fatherhood and to demand support for the child born of a person with whom she is not in registered marriage. The next point establishes that the name of a child born to an unmarried mother will be that of the mother and not of the father as before.

The next point is the most troublesome. It establishes for the first time that divorce must be public and conducted in court. It may be heard *in camera* under special circumstances.

To obtain divorce one must apply to the People's Court with an explanation of the reasons for the desired divorce and one must pay 100 rubles. Then the other party must be summoned to court and witnesses must also be brought. The local newspapers must publish notices of the application for divorce. Following that the people's court is obliged to establish the reasons for the application and to "take measures to reconcile the couple."

If no reconciliation is possible, then the applicant obtains the right to apply to a higher court for dissolution of marriage. Only provincial, district, regional, city and Supreme Courts of the republics, may pass on the cases.

When the courts admit the necessity of dissolving marriage then under the law they are obliged to establish with whom the children will remain, how they will be supported, how the property will be divided and whether and how the divorced parties will regain their former names. The cost of the divorce is set at from 500 to 2,000 rubles, more than double the average monthly income in the higher bracket.

The very points of the new law suggest the important changes that have been made. What have been the reactions?

Women Approve

The very morning of the announcement I phoned some young people I know and asked them to come up and have breakfast with me. As we drank my English tea and ate buttered bread with imported orange marmalade, we discussed the alterations.

"I think they're fine!" Luda, a 20-year-old factory worker and a member of the Komsomol said. "Now the men will do less philandering and the women will be more careful. I feel that I will be better protected by law and somehow marriage will seem to be more weighty a matter. Before it was simply an act of registration."

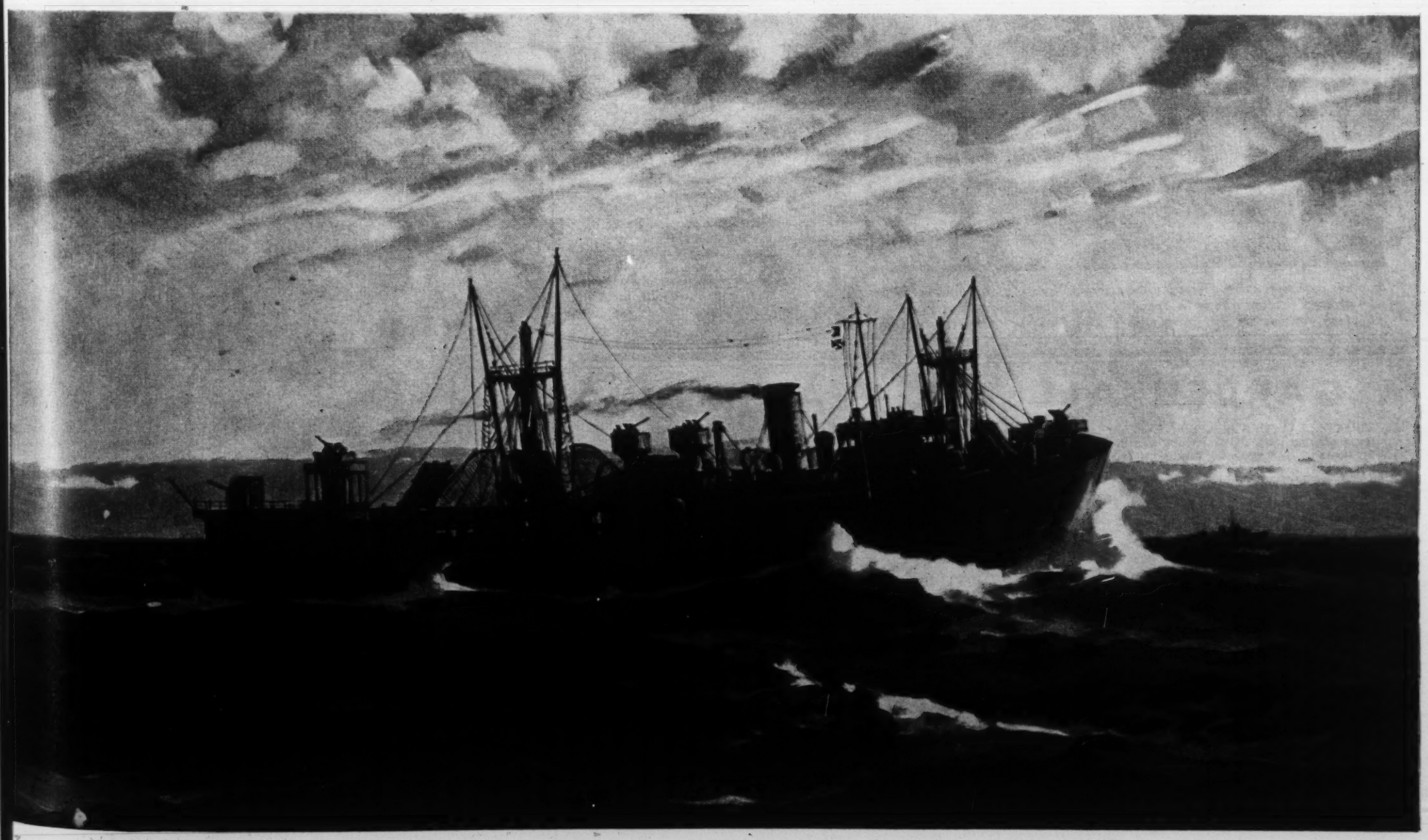
"I also think the law is very good," commented Lida, a 23-year-old office employee who has been married three times. "I feel that although to some extent this law removes some of the liberty we had before, it gives greater security for us women. In protecting a man from lawsuits to establish paternity of children born out of wedlock it also demands more consideration from the women themselves and a much more serious attitude to marriage."

"You girls *would* look at it this way!" interposed my third friend, a young 27-year-old doctor. "It's perfectly clear that the new law will give greater formality to all family relationships. An interesting feature is that it will add to the solidity of the family by improving its economic basis. People who have many children will find it somewhat easier to live and many causes for discord will be lessened or eliminated. From the medical point of view the new law is excellent insofar as it provides better medical care for children particularly in those families where funds are more limited because of their size."

One group of people, however, seems frankly sceptical. They are the intellectuals around the theatres, the movies, the publishing industry. They didn't have large families in the past and it seems to this observer that they have no intentions of having them in the future.

There is no doubt that the new decree will encourage bigger families throughout the country and this to some degree will help overcome the terrible effects of German occupation upon the childbirth rate in the liberated regions.

All in all, some of the provisions appear to give the Soviet Union the most advanced family laws in the world. The strengthening of the family is fully in line with the whole Soviet path toward greater solidity of life in general and it reflects assurance that the state will emerge from the war in so greatly a reinforced position as to be able to surround its women with ever better care.



One of Canada's New 10,000 ton Cargo Ships

Painted for the makers of Player's Cigarettes by Gordon Grant

One of the new cargo vessels largely responsible for delivering the goods that are helping to win the war. They are armed fore and aft for defense against aeroplanes and submarines. Canadian shipyards are building them at a speed incredible in comparison with pre-war production.

PLAYER'S NAVY CUT CIGARETTES

THE LIGHTER SIDE

There's Many a Slip 'Twixt the Cup and the Presentation

By JEAN TWEED

EVERY good newspaper-reader knows that trophies, cups and pennants are being thrown about more haphazardly than hand-grenades this year. There are cups for being beautiful; there are cups for building ships; there are cups for inventing better taxes; there are . . . well, anyway, the industrial world is beginning to resemble an inter-school sports meet.

Each day of the year, people are doomed to sit inside of some large building for hours on end (literally), and listen to someone present somebody with something for doing something-or-other better than someone else. This, in time, becomes very dull. And it doesn't take much time at that.

In the interests of these people, a new sport has been invented (no cups presented by request), called "I Take Great Pleasure," a game in three parts.

Let us take a simple example and watch the game in action. We shall hie ourselves to the great hall where the silver-plated cup for the New Naval Bottle Wrapper is being presented to Mortimer Q. Sludge, by Hizzoner the Mayor, Mr. Augustus Rump.

The formal introductions are over, and Mayor Rump has been warmly welcomed. Hizzoner clears his throat and begins . . .

"Dear Friends. I —ah— have looked forward with a great deal of pleasurable anticipation to this significant event. It is my proud duty to ask Mr. —ah—" (here, a quick look at his notes) "ah— Mr. Mortimer Q. Sludge to step forward." At this point Mortimer Q., who has been standing at one side of the stage in his Sunday best, looks up in well-simulated surprise and moves forward.

Naturally Mayor Rump pays no attention, but keeps on with his speech, reading carefully. Finally he takes the cup from a nearby table and holds it by both handles. At the same time he begins to remark on the marvellous features of the Naval Bottle Wrapper which occasions this presentation.

"This great contribution will go down in naval history as a—er— ah— great contribution. Let me explain its simple workings. We all know there is a great bottle shortage. And we all know that it is part of our great naval tradition to break a bottle of champagne on the prow of a ship in christening her. The New Naval Bottle Wrapper allows us to do both—save bottles and christen ships. By wrapping the bottle of champagne in this wrapper made of a certain composition (the composition is a naval secret) the champagne bottle can hit the ship with no fear of breaking. Then, by using the simple expedient of removing the cork from the bottle beforehand, the champagne will pour over the prow of the ship and the bottle will remain intact for posterity."

Part I of the game now begins.

After about three minutes of his speech, Hizzoner makes a feint as though to relinquish one handle of the cup to Mortimer Q. If Mortimer Q. is fool enough to make a grab for it, and misses, Rump scores five points. This can be done successfully about three times, making a total of 15 for Rump. But if Mortimer Q. catches him off-guard and manages to snag half the cup, Hizzoner is docked 10 points.

Now on to Part II and greater excitement. Children are advised to leave at this point, unless they are devotees of Superman, and used to intense excitement.

Every time Hizzoner can delude Mortimer Q. into trying to take the whole cup, he scores 10 points. This delicate tug-of-war has been known to last 15 minutes, if the Mayor has been in office a long time and knows the ropes. Rump's speech must never stop nor hesitate for an instant, otherwise Mortimer Q. will seize the advantage. But if he can keep it up, the score may mount fantastically, and Mortimer's rooters will be in a bad way.

Eventually, however, the cup does change hands. Now comes Part III, or the *pièce de résistance* (as we say in Hull). Only very experienced players should attempt this final coup.

By the power of his eye, Rump holds the young man transfixed on the stage. For every minute he keeps Mortimer Q., and his cup, standing, he receives 20 points. The trick is to stare at the young man with such venom that the poor fellow is petrified and daren't move. And, if Mortimer Q. (poor dope) stays there until Hizzoner motions him kindly to leave (the cut direct), Hizzoner gets a bonus of 50 points.

So far Rump has completely vanquished his opponent as far as points are concerned. But Mortimer Q. had his chance and bungled.

Mortimer Q.'s opportunity demands a good deal of intestinal fortitude, and has been accomplished but twice in our time. But if he had had the courage to walk smartly out onto the stage before Rump was even introduced, snatched the cup from the table, and fled immediately, he would have been allowed to meet Hizzoner in a dark alley on a rainy night.

Reward enough.

Another generation of French youngsters is hearing the skirl of pipes played by Scottish troops in France. Here Pipe Major John Massie of Aberdeen entertains villagers with "Blue Bonnets Over the Border."

COLLECTOR'S GEM

Dining room suite, oak, custom made in Belgium, beautifully hand carved. Cost $2,800.00, sacrifice for half.

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Fifth on the Continent

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HATS off to the Government Men, the Administrators, the Controllers, the Economists—the hundreds who have left peace-time occupations to lend their keen minds to the Government. Their efforts have earned an enviable place for Canada among the United Nations . . . and are contributing greatly to an early Victory and a well-planned peace.

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A GARDEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND

The BROAD LEAVED EVERGREENS, as a group, are gaining rapidly in popularity in the States and Canada. Their toughness enables them to withstand city conditions and thrive as foundation and other planting where the more familiar coniferous evergreens, like cedars and Junipers, die. While the effect of deciduous shrubs is limited to five months, these evergreens stay green all year.

KOREAN BOX

(Buxus microphylla koreana)

This amazing broad leaved evergreen seems likely to become Canada's most Popular dwarf shrub. It possesses almost every quality for which garden lovers have been waiting so long. 1. Perfectly hardy evergreen foliage. 2. As foundation planting never gets too big. 3. Withstands shade and smoke and grows almost anywhere. 4. As a superb low hedge it needs only a very little clipping once a year.

PACHISTIMA

(pachistima canbyi)

A dwarf round spreading shrub for border, rock garden and low hedges. Dense dark green foliage maintains its colour throughout the winter. Withstands shade and smoke and is hardy in Southern Ontario.

PACHYSANDRA

(Pachysandra terminalis)

As a ground cover this evergreen has no equal. Attaining only a few inches in height, it quickly covers the ground with a solid permanent mat in which weeds have no chance.

BIGLEAF WINTERCREEPER

(Euonymus fortunei vegetus)

A first priority for everybody interested in winter effect. Its glossy green foliage is permanent throughout the year. A splendid creeper for the wall, effective in the border or as ground cover. Withstands smoke and shade.

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Where Shall We Build Temporary Housing?

By E. G. FALUDI

This is the second article on housing by Dr. Faludi. He deals with the use of park fringe land in place of residential building lots as sites for temporary houses in large cities.

His previous article, which appeared in the September 9 issue, outlined how much Canadian industry could contribute in the production of factory-made plywood houses.

LAST week, the City Council of Toronto agreed to build 300 emergency houses on park fringes for sheltering servicemen's families. The idea originated a year ago in the City Planning Board of Toronto when it became obvious that no vacant land of sufficient size was available in the city suitable for the erection of 500 homes. While Wartime Housing Limited is prepared to build its emergency houses on individual lots scattered all over the city in existing residential areas, the City Planning Board objects to this measure for various reasons:

1. It means the complete disruption of existing land values.
2. Conditions that do not encourage permanent developments and their stability are created.
3. Public opinion will forget the housing emergency, and their temporary use will be converted into permanency when the emergency period is over.
4. The lifting of building by-laws that do not allow wooden structures in the city will create an undesirable precedent in these areas.
5. The cost of control, maintenance and operation of single houses for rent, scattered all over the city, is higher than if they were situated in one compact area.
6. Most of the single lots chosen are tax delinquent land in rundown areas, often surrounded by industries and completely unsuitable for service men's families.

Benefits of Park Sites

The arguments of the City Planning Board in favor of the use of park fringe land are as follows:

1. By placing these houses on the borders of parks, they are under permanent public control and their immediate removal, once the emergency has passed, will be guaranteed by the pressure of public opinion.
2. Being surrounded by parkland, maintained by the park commissioner, the most pleasant and desirable environment may be obtained.
3. Here public services can be easily supplied, and maintenance cost would be reasonably low.

The use of park fringe land for housing service men's families would be an admirable demonstration of the city's responsibility towards its citizens now in the armed forces.

The third new idea of the report is the removal of these houses to redevelopment areas where slum clearance will be undertaken.

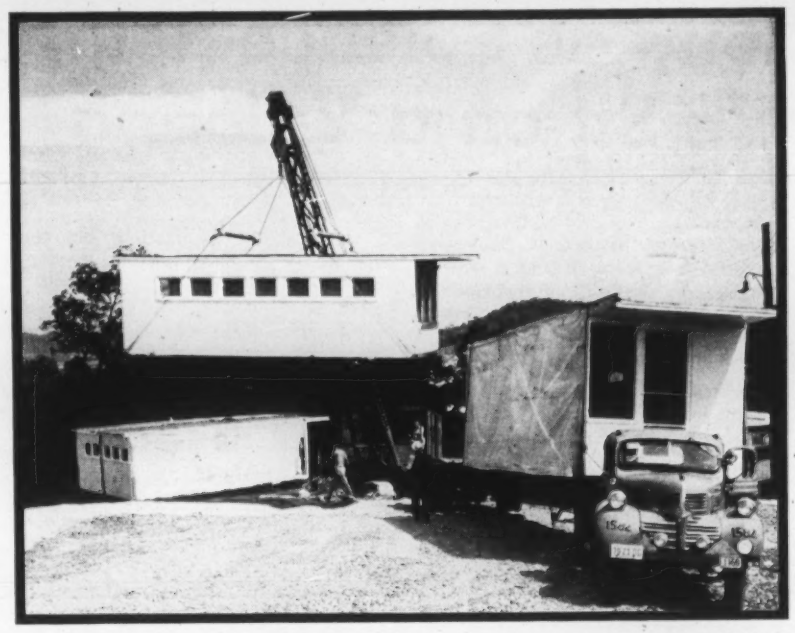
It is obvious that the housing shortage will not disappear with the armistice, and that no decent housing will be available at a rent that the low income class in the slum areas can afford. The very objective of the redevelopment of slum areas is to rehouse at least the same people living there.

For all these reasons we may conclude that, during the demolition and rebuilding of a sizable portion of the slum area, the temporary housing of its dislocated occupants on the edges of city parks is justified.

The demountable factory-made house planned by the Tennessee Valley Authority and proposed for Toronto by the Canadian Corps Association allows speedy and economical removal because it is in three sections, each self-contained and fully equipped as to services. All other methods used in Canada and the United States necessitate the complete dismounting of numerous component parts, and the reassembly of these absorbs nearly a third of the total construction cost.

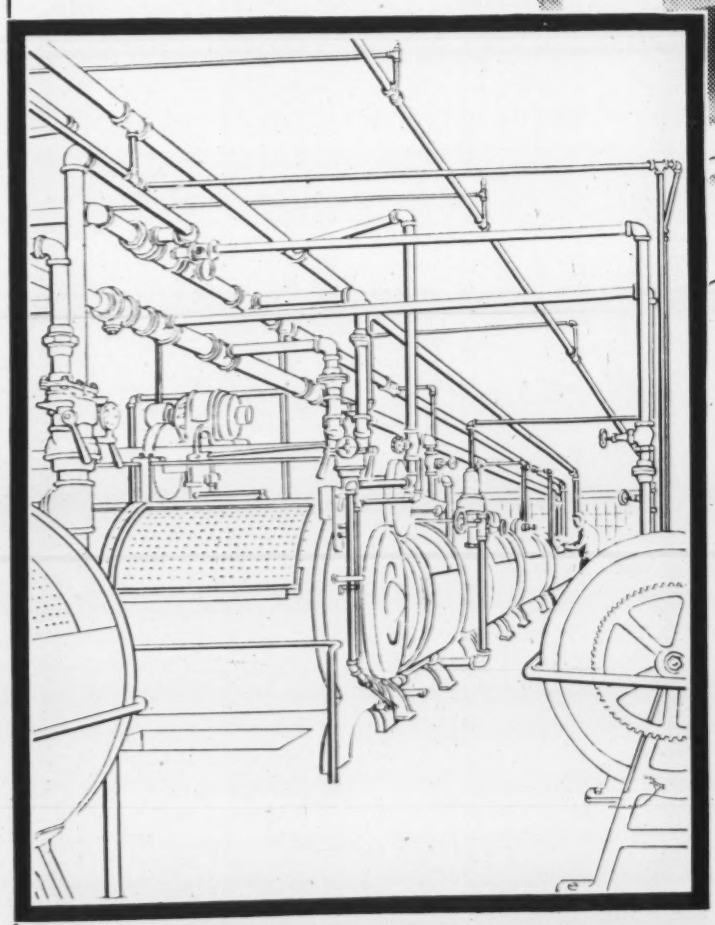
Let us now summarize all the conclusions.

1. We see now the birth of the most spectacular Canadian export industry that will play a role in the reconstruction of Europe, and will compete successfully with the experienced Swedish factory-made plywood house industry. We must not forget that Soviet Russia has the raw materials also for producing plywood and that if we are not well prepared we will be unable to get our share of the export markets.
2. The enormous wartime expansion of plywood industries on both the east and west coasts of Canada must be maintained by a peacetime market of equal size.
3. The combined use of materials such as aluminum, fibreboard and plywood in factory-made houses is a field in which three young Canadian industries with at least one hundred thousand workers can find permanent outlets for their products.
4. It means also a permanent employment field which can give economic security to those workers who are now engaged in aeroplane and other war factories.
5. The factory-made house industry will not invade the market of the traditional building industry in Canada.
6. The building industry with its available small number of over-aged skilled workers (bricklayers, carpenters, etc.) will not, for many years, be able even to satisfy the urgent demands for building brick, stone and lumber houses for the higher and middle income class, for apartment houses and commercial buildings.
7. No redevelopment on slum areas in most of the Canadian cities can be undertaken nor can any permanent brick and concrete buildings be erected there without the use of temporary shelter for the dislocated people.



A crane lifts a prefabricated house section off a truck preparatory to placing it on the foundation at left. After it is unloaded adjacent to the two sections previously placed, a trained assembly crew will take over and make the house ready for occupancy in just a few hours.

CANADA'S WEEKLY WASH



is a Big Job...

Next time you are putting away the laundry—whether it has been done at home or outside—you might stop and consider what piping has done to produce that pile of nice fresh laundered things.

Think of the vast quantities of hot water and cold water used to do the country's weekly washing—water that flows through valves and piping. For instance, note the extensive piping installation serving the large battery of "wash wheels" in the modern laundry at the left. From here the wash goes to the drying section and on to the ironers—all served directly and at intermediate points by piping supplying gas, air and steam.

In laundries large and small—and in fact in every type of manufacturing or service plant—you will find valves, fittings and pipe busy serving the community. And if you look closely, more than likely you will find much of that flow equipment marked "Crane" or identified by the familiar initial "C".

A Tip for Today

When you discard old or perhaps only out-moded clothes, don't throw away or destroy them. There are many people less fortunate who may be glad to get them. Look around your neighbourhood for those in need, or communicate with one of the many agencies which serve this purpose.

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Long as Science Reigns We Sit on a Volcano

By FRITZ MULLER-SORAU

The writer of this article, as will be seen, is a refugee and a one-time occupant of a German prison camp. The point which he makes has come to his mind as the result of much thinking and much suffering, and has, we believe, considerable importance. He has already contributed several thoughtful articles to this weekly, and his power to overcome the temptation to bitterness is surely an example to Canadians.

I LEFT Germany in 1939. Upon my arrival in England, and later in Canada, I was asked two questions. Firstly: "How is it possible that your native land—generally regarded as a civilized and even cultural country—could sink so low, and could become such a menace to the whole world? Is Nazism or Hitlerism only an atavistic illness? Is it something wholly foreign to the German *Volksseele*, suddenly brought upon it like a contagious disease? Or is it perhaps a logical development?"

And the second question: "Do you think that such an upheaval could happen here on this hemisphere, too?"

My answer to this second question is "YES", but the reason will only be understood when I have given you my reply to the first question. It would be easy for me to say that any country which discriminates between race, creed, sex, caste, or color, is doomed to the same fate. And who could deny that such discriminations are made? Furthermore I could back up my yes by stating how all the different countries are going to a certain degree the same way—both politically and economically—as Germany; it would be easy to prove how the "new" world is in reality the old world only planted upon another part of our globe, and how by the law of analogy the same causes must breed the same consequences.

Causes Deep

All this is true and correct, and it shows clearly the intimate connection between these two questions. The answer to the first one came to me under unusual circumstances. It was during those months in 1938 and 1939, when I had the dubious pleasure of being imprisoned in a German concentration camp. Formerly I had lived my own life, but now suddenly I was torn out, became a mere number among almost fifteen thousand victims of Nazi "justice", and was confronted daily and hourly with facts I could not ignore, and which insisted upon an explanation. I asked myself how it could happen that people among whom I had been born, and whom I loved and believed in, could go this way. I spoke with hundreds of prisoners, and was offered hundreds of explanations varying according to the party or denomination to which the speaker claimed allegiance. Equally varied were the remedies proposed to cure the sick body of Germany. Soon I found that all these "cures" were only superficial. Although they would undoubtedly have been able to suppress the symptoms, I felt that the real causes must be more deep-rooted.

In my search for the real cause I finally made use of a method I had often successfully employed: it may be called the historic-spiritual method. This method has only one pre-supposition: *"Regard every event be it a small one which may only influence your own personal life, or a big one shaping the fate of whole countries—as necessary for development and evolution, and therefore ultimately working for good!"*

How and where could one account for the events which are happening in Germany? What is the ultimate good you believe in, and when will it emerge? And here is the answer I found to my query at that time, although it is only a short and sketchy one.

History shows that in old times, especially in the classical period of ancient Egypt, *Science, Art, and Religion were one unit.* The priests were scientists and artists at one and the same time. They built temples, and adorned them; they held services and offered sacrifices, and they were astronomers and physicians. They had more or less an encyclopaedic knowledge, and determined to a vast degree the economic and political life of their time.

This one-ness of science, art and religion got lost in the course of the development of mankind. Already during the period of the great Greek philosophers and poets we see clearly the growing individualism. The consciousness of the individual "I" was strengthened, but at the same time the Science - Art - Religion - Unit was breaking asunder. Everyone of its component parts went ahead at some time, gaining the upper hand over the other two, thus reaching a culminating point in development, but in the same breath clipping the wings of the others.

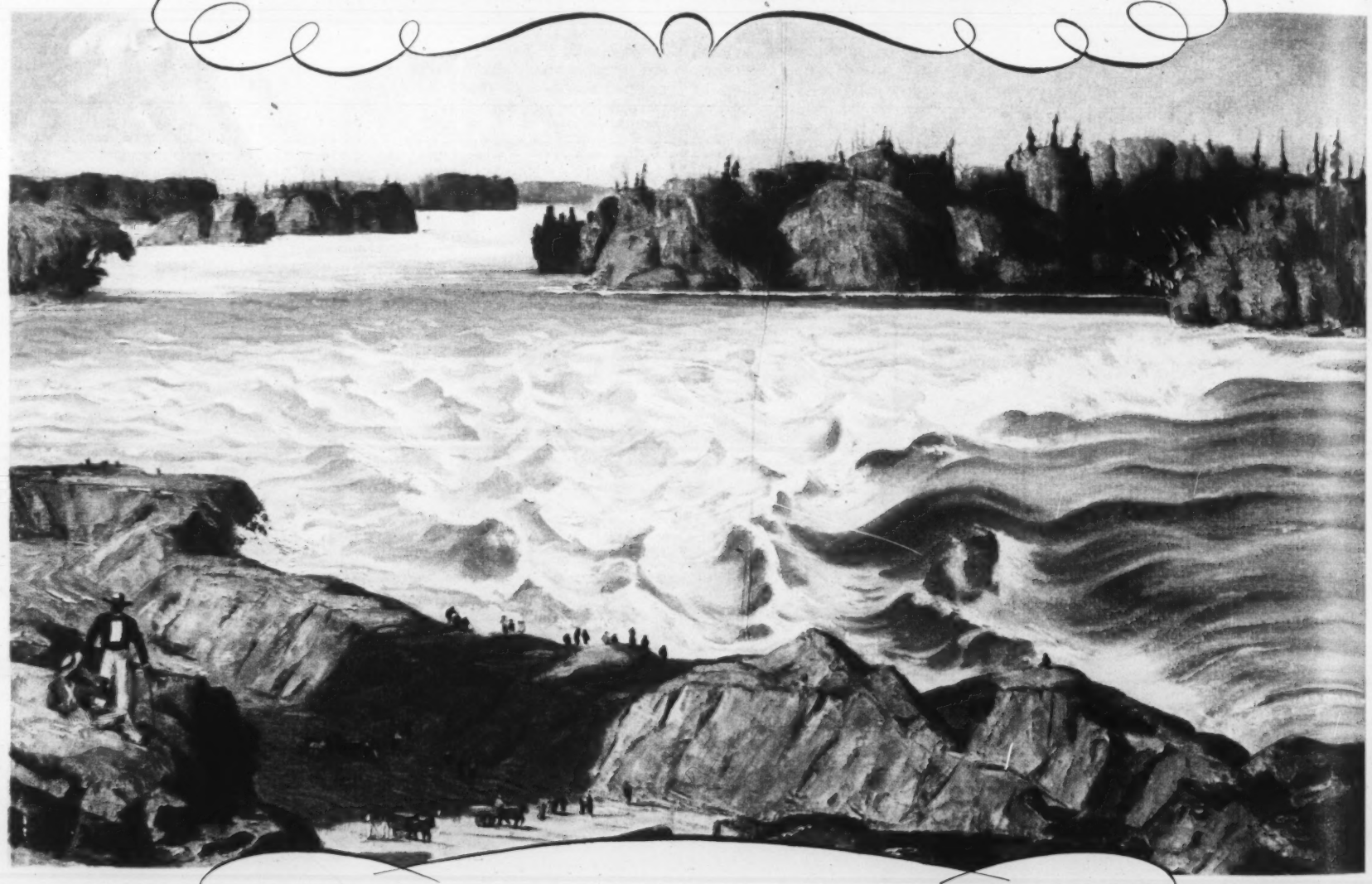
We can follow this development singularly clearly in Germany. After the fall of the great Roman Empire, Germany became the centre of Europe, influencing strongly all neighboring countries.

When Art Broke Away

During the Middle Ages the Church was almighty. I would like to call it *the classical period of religion* (I know that Church and Religion are not always synonymous), for everyone and everything was in some measure the servant of the church. It was the time for the development of heart and soul, the time of mystics and "heretics", who were searching for the path to God in the inner core of their being. Art and science too were serving the Church. Even the advent of the Reformation did not change this hegemony, at least not in the beginning, although it was doubtless one of the seeds of the second period.

This *second period* was signified through the fact that *Art was getting mature*, and breaking away from its bondage to Religion. You can roughly put that period under the headings "Renaissance" and "Humanism". We can notice this change of view strikingly in the art of painting, for then for the first time we find landscapes, still lives and themes of the life of

CONQUEST FOR PEACE



This painting of man's progressive conquest of the St. Lawrence River was made from a print published in 1840—104 years ago. It depicts the first by-passing of the Long Sault Rapids. Today's engineers estimate that the final conquest of the river will develop a total of five million horsepower, and will bring ocean shipping into the Great Lakes.

● Down through time the mighty, white-walled waters of the St. Lawrence have thundered.

Savage eyes have looked upon it in fearful awe.

Questing eyes have speculated upon its resistless power.

Practical eyes have broken down its shipping barriers — have assayed its untapped power — have planned its conquest.

* * *

White-walled waters thunder in many parts of Canada. And in them lie power . . . power to drive tomorrow's turbines in their song of peace . . . power to serve ever-mounting human wants . . . power to help make of Canada a great, free land of jobs for all and of ever-increasing bounty . . . a Canada Unlimited.

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F154

the common people, while during the former period the Bible and the life of the saints provided the main subjects for pictures.

Yet the pendulum is not standing still. It swings from one side: Religion—through Art—to the other extreme: *Science.* More and more the Ego breaks through. Man becomes more and more conscious of his individuality, and we are at the threshold of the scientific age. Men have learned to think; they try to understand everything they are confronted with; they are proud of their newly developed reasoning power. Since man in his inner being has the indestructible urge to believe something, and the old faith is dead, *Science becomes the new God!*

Again Germany is leading the way: it is the cradle of the so-called *"Scientific Materialism".* All the different branches of science are rapidly being developed, and it is clear that science is going to occupy the throne and to stay for good. It even seeks "revenge" for its suppression by the Church in the former centuries by taking religion under its wings;—and the results are devastating. *"Scientific Bible Study"* tears the Bible and other holy scriptures to pieces. Things which cannot be explained or which contradict the conjectured hypothesis are simply ignored or regarded as "interpolations" or "fairy tales". Science demonstrates that it can be narrow-minded and intolerant, too.

Science Discards the Soul

Man, formerly the image and likeness of God, is regarded now as merely a higher animal, subject to birth and death and to all the physical laws of the external world, and his creation is simply an accident. The soul is something which exists only in phantasy, for has not Rudolf Virchow, the famous Berlin physician, authoritatively declared that he could not find such a thing as a soul, although he had operated on hundreds and thousands of people?

Man, losing more and more the contact and knowledge of the spiritual world, accepts as an unwritten law: what I cannot see or feel or hear or taste or smell, does not exist! Goethe is mocking in his "Faust" about this attitude of the "scientific" mind:

"I see the learned man in what you say!
What you don't touch, for you lies miles away;
What you don't grasp, is wholly lost to you;
What you don't reckon, you believe not true;
What you don't weigh, that has for you no weight;
What you don't coin, you're sure is counterfeit."

"The Survival of the Fittest" becomes the catchword of the age; and that is only the logical consequence. The reasoning power, the brain-machine is now the supreme master of man, and as a jealous dictator this master is suppressing the powers of the heart, which should be the counter-balance.

Art Not for Beauty

Art, too, becomes subject to science, to brain-thinking. The visible results here are the *disappearing of Beauty.* With this, art loses its ennobling power. Art is now looked upon only as a nice medium for diversion. Music, literature, drama, painting, and their youngest offspring, the movies, depict life as it is—which is only one side of their mission—but forget entirely that their main obligation is to be sign-posts to perfection, and a help for the sublimation of earthbound powers into divine light.

During all this battle Religion is rapidly losing ground. Why should people have faith or go to church, when it is "proven" that men are just higher animals and life only a "bad joke"? Death spells the end of everything, therefore:

"Mach' Dir das Leben angenehm,
Kein Jenseits gibts, kein Wiedersehn!"

(Enjoy your life,—its gist and spice,
There's no meeting again, no paradise!)

The incessant pleading of the different religious denominations to "believe" is naturally unsuccessful, for man has reached a state where he cannot believe any more. He could do this during the Middle Ages (even Luther could still write in his Catechism of "Salvation by Faith"), but *today man wants to understand with his brain what he yearns to believe with his heart.* Unfortunately the churches were (and are) scuttling themselves more and more in dogma and scientific interpretation of the scriptures. Long ago they threw aside the pure teaching of Jesus, teachings which explain the riddles of life, and give a tremendous power to their followers. Membership in the church had come to be regarded as a mere social necessity, without any deeper root. The German people could not get any spiritual food in their churches, and they were Christians only by name.

This scientific materialism had only to wait for the birth of a clever helper to turn human beings really into what it had made them believe themselves to be. And this helper was found in the last century, especially in its second half, in the growing Nationalism.

The Easy Path to War

If you make people believe that they are higher animals, endowed with intelligence, who must fight for their *Lebensraum;* that they are the best in the whole world; and that the whole world belongs in reality to the best and strongest, you have brought them to the point where they can be used to wage war. The words "Brotherhood of Mankind", "Peace", "Freedom", "Internationalism", etc., are now terms to be laughed at, and only fit to be used by weaklings or for propaganda purposes.

And so it could happen that Germany went this way, ruthlessly waging war and destroying everything; for human beings who have eliminated the divine life in themselves can be misused for any purpose.

Germany is a test-case for that which can and *will happen* in every country, if mankind does not learn again to unite science, art, and religion, but this time on a higher level than in ages gone by. Also in this hemisphere we see that science has become the supreme master; that the thinking brain is worshipped as the supreme God; that man has lost all consciousness of his common relationship to God and his whole creation; that the heart is becoming more and more the slave of the brain.

As long as intolerance and discrimination between race, creed, sex, cast or color continues; as long as the Churches fail to find the way to Truth and have not the courage to preach it every day from the pulpits setting the proper bounds to science, and giving the heart-thinking its right place; and as long as Art is not serving Beauty as it used to do—so long shall we sleep on a volcano!

Science will not save the world, but Art and Religion combined with Science will bring about the miracle!

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THE HITLER WAR

Second Quebec Conference Turns Attention to Pacific Finale

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

THE second Quebec Conference like the first one opened with a flurry about whether Stalin was to be included and just how his refusal was to be interpreted. Most correspondents here thought his message curt and jumped to conclusion it was a "brush-off".

But was the Soviet leader seriously expected at the conference or was the invitation to him more a matter of courtesy? If it was actually hoped he would participate and the conference is to plan the defeat of Japan then certainly his refusal confirms the Soviet position of nonparticipation in the East for the present. Yet had it seriously been hoped to include Stalin surely the conference would have been held nearer to Moscow, say in London. To take another line, if it had been seriously hoped to include Stalin in discussion of the many political problems arising in Europe then his message, without any expression of regret or of possibility of a later meeting, would have to be taken as rebuff.

All in all the simplest explanation appears in this case, to be the most plausible: that is that this conference was intended as an Anglo-American staff meeting on the Japanese war and that the invitation to Stalin was no more than a courtesy to emphasize that he was not excluded. In fact only an hour or two after publication of his message the Associated Press sent past the Moscow censor the opinion of observers in the Soviet capital that after the conclusion of the European war "participation of the Soviet Union with Britain, and the United States on another front was by no means an impossibility."

This flurry temporarily checked appreciation of the beautiful historic setting of the conference and the excitement over the arrival of the principals in the well planned show which was much improved over last year. On that occasion they drifted in over a space of two days. This time the arrival was staged jointly. The first thing Monday morning, long trains bearing the Churchill and Roosevelt parties pulled in to Wolfe's Cove station almost together, and after the meeting of the two famous comrades-in-arms, the first in nearly ten months, they proceeded to the citadel and to work.

To work we assume on the defeat of Japan. Here it would seem timely to review the present position and prospects in the Pacific. General MacArthur's forces, whose ground troops, it is too often forgotten, are largely Australian have moved far up the south west Pacific so that they are now nearly 2,000 miles beyond Guadalcanal and almost ready to move into Mindanao at the southern end of the Philippines.

Roads to Tokyo

Admiral Nimitz's forces, grown almost beyond imagination in carrier-borne air strength, have advanced as far across the Central Pacific to establish themselves strongly in Guam and Saipan in the Marianas. From here they can support MacArthur's landing in the Philippines which seems scheduled as the next big event, or turn sharply northward up the ladder of the Bonins now being constantly bombed and shelled, to place themselves within a bare six hundred miles of Tokyo.

Still a third large American force in Alaska and the Aleutians can scarcely have been built up for amusement. It is to be assumed that when favorable weather comes in these stormy latitudes next year they will move into Paramushiro at the northern end of the Kuriles, the chain of islands which leads straight down to the Japanese homeland.

From a fourth quarter, China, the Superfortresses have begun their long distance bombing attacks mainly against Japanese steel centres and naval yards. Other of these mighty bombers will surely be moved as soon as possible into Pacific bases such as Saipan which are much closer to Japan and much handier to supply from America.

Time-Table Moved Ahead

Around in the Indian ocean the British and Indians whom some American senators are afraid will only play a "token" part in the Japanese war have already thrust back the Japanese aggression from its high-water mark. They have decisively defeated the Jap invasion of India with destruction of almost the whole Japanese army corps which took part in it and fighting right through the Monsoon have retaken North Burma.

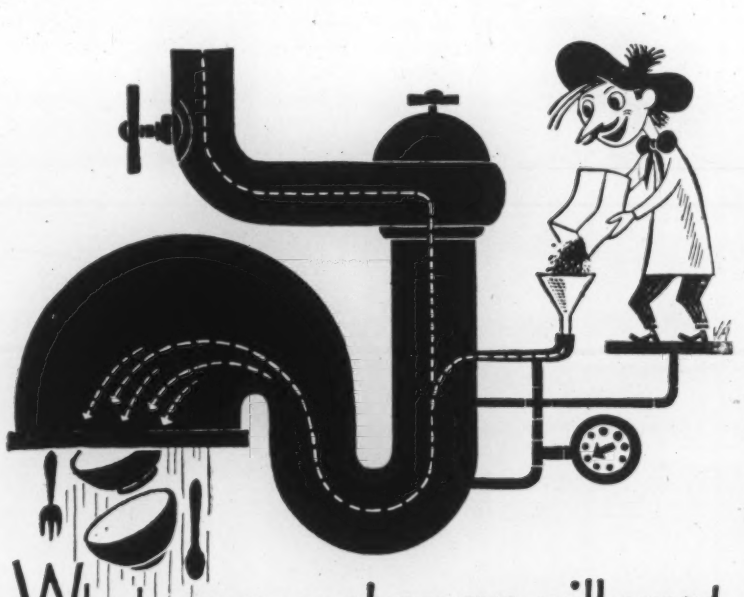
British naval and air forces and Canadian naval and air forces are now steadily building up around the Ceylon headquarters and will build up much faster when the European war is finished. There can be no doubt that they will adequately look after the job of shoving the Jap out of the rest of Burma, out of Malaya, the Netherlands Indies and Indo-China with relish and expediency.

All indications from London as well as from Washington—so far we have none from Quebec—are that the time-table for finishing the Pacific war has been moved far ahead since I had an opportunity of talking with Mr. Churchill about it at Number Ten Downing Street last March. This is a far stronger, more experienced and more confident alliance than met here 13 months ago with only the North African and Sicilian victories behind it.

When Mr. Churchill arrived in Quebec and greeted his ally ("Hello, Frank," and "Hello Winnie") he was overheard by Alexandrine Gibb of the *Toronto Star* to say to the President "We have many weighty matters to discuss—but why worry about them when everything we touch these days turns to gold."

That, I think, we can take as a comment perhaps not meant for publication, but none the less valuable from the highest official source on the progress of the final campaign against Germany. There was a day or two last week when I thought I had been over-optimistic in my preceding article. But the basic factors remain as favorable as they appeared then.

It happened that a number of erroneous reports came in one on top of another, telling of the capture of Aachen and Saarbrucken, and of the penetration to the Rhine at Strasbourg. Actually, one allied patrol had penetrated Germany, and withdrawn. In succeeding days the main British and American armies were catching up with the advanced armored elements which had been racing



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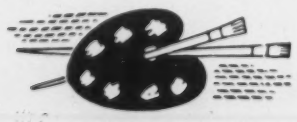

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across the country in sensational strides since Paris and the Seine. During this period we heard a good deal about supply difficulties, about the need to open nearer ports, and about the strength of the Siegfried Line.

The Germans showed surprising strength in front of Patton's army, along the Moselle and still quite a long way in front of Strasbourg. And they fought the British fiercely at Albert Canal. But it is still as true as it was then that they have not enough good troops left to be strong all along their western border. To concentrate in front of Patton who had been making the most menacing advances and who has the strongest allied armored force they had to neglect the sector opposite Hodge between Luxembourg and Liege.

Nor did their concentration in front of Dempsey prove sufficient, though they brought many troops down from Holland and tried to throw him back across the Albert Canal, perhaps with the hope of cutting through at Antwerp and releasing the estimated 100,000 men trapped by the British Second Army going to that city. Dempsey has broken through this block and across into the open plain of Southern Holland headed directly towards the Ruhr.

The American First Army has made the best advance this past week however. It has carried a continuous line on a 69 mile front all the way from the line of the Meuse between Sedan and Namur across the Ardennes country and Luxembourg almost up to the German frontier. At the northern end it is within half a dozen miles of the frontier and shelling Aachen.

Scorched Earth Policy?

The Germans say they will blow up public buildings and utilities in Aachen if the city has to be abandoned. The special line which their home broadcasts are taking now is a call to every German to burn and destroy his buildings and granaries after defending them to the utmost. This is something to think about. The Germans have been very free in burning and destroying other peoples' cities but will they really start destroying their *own*, Surely they aren't fooled that within their restricted territory and at this stage of war they can gain worthwhile time through a scorched earth policy.

We at any rate are not going to give them any time. It was never thinkable that in spite of supply difficulties we would allow any long delay before our assault on the Siegfried Line. On the contrary, we want to cash in on the defeat and confusion inflicted on the enemy in the battle of France. We want to hit him before he can recover his balance and break through this line of fortifications, formidable enough in itself, before it can be stiffened with divisions drawn frou Scandinavia and the Balkans where German evacuation is well under way.

Our intention as it is shaping up seems to be to apply the Schlieffen plan in reverse to Germany—and that is surely poetic justice. While Patton attracts the strongest available German reserves to Lorraine—the Saar area is always a sensitive spot—Hodges and Dempsey have wheeled rapidly into place against the Northern and weaker half of the Siegfried Line striking directly against the industrial vitals of the Reich.

German Plans Shattered

To imagine the German position in improvising a defence remember that only two weeks ago these Allied armies were far back on the Seine and considerable German forces still stood in Northern France, with many river lines offering the possibility of delaying actions. The German high command cannot in its worst dreams have imagined that we would be on their frontier so soon.

And such efforts as they are undoubtedly making to man the Siegfried Line are being hampered by an air offensive on the greatest scale against West German junction points. So great was their need that the Germans were goaded last weekend into sending the carefully hoarded remnant of the Luftwaffe up to ward off the bombers. They even included some scores of their net jet-propelled fighters which appear to travel over 500 miles an hour though they are believed to have very short range on account of high fuel consumption. The only result was the shooting down or destruction on the ground of 255 German planes.

In the battle of the Siegfried Line there will be some tough fighting, for even second rate troops can make a fair showing in solid concrete fortifications. But the Siegfried Line is essentially an open mesh of field fortifications intended, to slow and weaken the enemy but not necessarily to prevent him from breaking through. Nor does current German propaganda say that we cannot get through the Siegfried Line.

But to meet an enemy breaking through the line, the plan calls for use of well-disposed armored reserves. The Germans simply haven't got this armor necessary to check our powerful forces. What will happen inside Germany once we break through the Siegfried Line (and Patton too will break through and then there is Patch's army coming up to Belfort and the Canadians and Poles cleaning up at present behind the main front) is quite unpredictable.

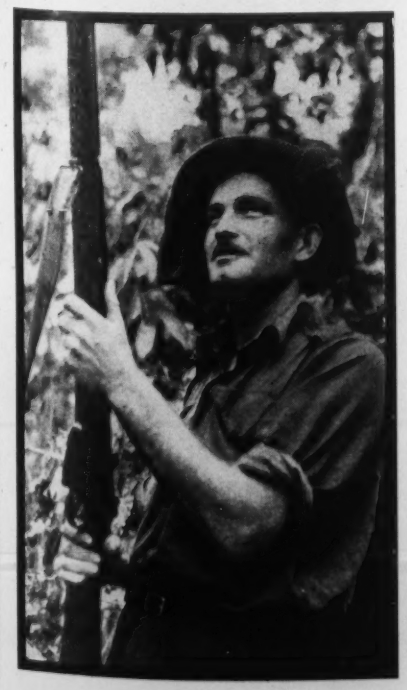
Some German prisoners say that their people will fight to the death but when asked why they themselves surrendered they shrug their shoulders. And repatriates passing through Gothenburg from German prison camps this week say that everyone believes the war is lost, and that camp guards are treating prisoners better and making sure that these have their names and addresses so they will be cleared as "Good Germans." Passing through Hamburg a repatriates' train was cheered by citizens of the city devastated by our fliers.

But that a German collapse will come in time to add excitement to the Quebec Conference appears entirely unlikely. It looks like another month at the least and two or three months at the most.

THE LONDON LETTER

What's doing in Great Britain? You can depend on P.O'D., SATURDAY NIGHT'S resident correspondent, to keep you informed and entertained all in the same breath.—The Publishers.

SATURDAY NIGHT, The Canadian Weekly



A large percentage of troops fighting in the Pacific are Australians, many of them snipers like this chap, Lieut. J. M. Donaldson of Sydney, who shot down seven Japanese from the trees where they were concealed.

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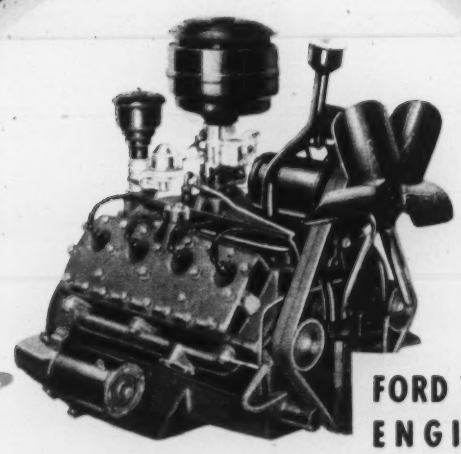

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Finding Money Won't Be as Hard as It Seems

By ERIC KOCH

Canada has become a nation of coupon clippers, which alters the whole impact of the burden of the national debt. Interest and capital payments on the debt will not in future be taken by taxes from an impoverished element to be paid to a wealthy one. They will be largely a matter of each citizen paying off himself, and the government can arrange the process so that when there is need for private citizens to spend more money their bonds can be cashed and they can be stimulated to do so, and vice versa.

WE HAVE become a nation of coupon clippers. In former days only a small minority possessed shares and bonds and derived an income from the manipulation of a pair of scissors. But today workers, farmers, shopkeepers and professional men, soldiers, sailors and airmen have all become familiar with the little coupons attached to the important looking document. Victory Bonds have made investors of us all.

In his budget speech on June 26 the Minister of Finance estimated that there are now at least 2½ million Canadians holding War and Victory Bonds—more than ever held bonds before. Over 3½ million have invested in War Savings Certificates. During the last fiscal year, which covered the fourth and fifth Victory Loans, a total of $2,879 million was subscribed in bonds (about 91% of our national income in 1933!), of which $1,171 million was subscribed by individuals covered by the general and payroll canvass Sales of War Savings Certificates and Stamps brought in an additional $68 million.

Victory in this war is the biggest investment project this country has ever seen. About half the government's expenditure last year was met by borrowing from the public, and if we consider only war expenditure in the narrower sense, the proportion is well over one-half. Moreover, the fact that it is not only the banks and business houses, but also Tom, Dick and Harry who have put their money into victory is of great importance. It means, for one thing, that borrowing absorbs a great deal of money that would otherwise be spent on our limited supplies of consumer goods. It, therefore, helps to keep down the prices of these goods and is an important weapon in the fight against inflation.

Promising Prospect

Secondly, the widespread participation in this investment project has important postwar implications. Taken together with the fact that our tax structure is "progressive" (i.e. weighs most heavily on the high incomes) it means that interest payments on these loans will not involve (as they have so often done in the past) a transfer of funds from those with low incomes to those with high incomes. Such a transfer would have a depressing effect on the postwar demand for goods and therefore on the level of employment, since it would take money away from people who would be most likely to spend it on consumption, and would transfer it to those with high incomes who would more likely save it.

With everybody owning bonds, borrowing in this war will not have such a "depressing" aftermath. On the contrary many economists believe that if there are signs of the approach of a postwar slump, the government should encourage people to cash in their bonds, and should refund compulsory savings so as to stimulate the demand for goods and thus to maintain employment.

This brings us to the question that so many people are asking. How on earth is the government ever going to raise the money to pay the interest charges or to repay the principal on the enormous debts it is incurring now? Will it not mean that postwar tax rates will have to be so high that they will constitute a serious obstacle to the expansion of business?

We need not worry here about the problem of meeting maturing obligations. If the government cannot repay the principal on its bonds out of its current revenue, it can always issue new ones, and, as we shall see, banks, and other business institutions as well as individuals will be glad enough to take them up. But this procedure offers no escape from the necessity of meeting interest charges out of current revenue.

At first sight the magnitude of this problem looks breath-taking. Mr. Graham Towers, the Governor of the Bank of Canada, has estimated that at the end of this fiscal year Canada's total national debt would approach the $14,000 million mark and provincial and municipal debt would amount to over $2,000 million. Annual interest payments on these debts would be nearly $500 million, which is about as much as the government's total budget in prewar years.

How high will taxes have to be to meet these interest charges in addition to the government's other expenditures? It is obvious that no one answer can be given to this question. The same rates of taxation will yield a high tax revenue if the national income is high and a low revenue if the national income is low. If we can keep the national income near the present high level of around $8,000 million (which would mean maintaining employment at a high level) tax rates much lower than the present ones will be sufficient to meet interest charges and other peacetime current expenditures of the government. Incidentally, the point at which tax rates become "unbearable" depends again on the extent to which bond ownership is widely distributed. People can stand higher rates of taxation if they get some of their money back in the form of interest payments than they could if they were taxed to pay interest to other people.

Full Employment

The main point is, however, that the servicing of the national debt will not be a problem if we can pursue a postwar policy of full employment.

This may look to some like rather a question-begging statement. Of course, full employment after the war is what everybody wants. Full employment would solve all kinds of problems and its efficacy in solving the problem of servicing the national debt is only one of its minor attractions. But how to maintain it? Let us look at the argument, put forward both by the "man in the street" and by many economists, that what we have achieved in the war should be possible in peacetime too.

In wartime full employment is maintained by an "abnormal" type of demand. A single consumer, the government, places orders for a vast number of things that are not "normally" required — weapons, ammunition, ships, planes, etc. This demand not only stimulates employment directly, but it also puts money into the pockets of workers and employers in the armament industries, who in turn, buy more machines, hats, flatirons and what not, and so stimulate production and employment in the "civilian" sector of the economy.

In peacetime, it has been proposed, employment could be stimulated in a similar way. If demand for consumer goods, construction, investment goods and exports is not sufficient to maintain full employment, the government should step in and finance construction projects — housing, roads, airfields, power plants, etc.—or else, perhaps, order goods for export on a lend lease basis. Of course the government's direct demand will not have to be nearly so large as it is in wartime.

At this point our old question seems to crop up again. How should the government finance these employment-creating expenditures? It is easy to see how they should *not* be financed, Since the object is to increase the total demand for goods and services they should not be financed by taking money away from people who would otherwise spend it themselves, either for their own consumption or for their business. Taxes, by and large, have this effect, and therefore the government's employment-creating expenditures should be financed primarily out of borrowing—either from the banks or by mobilizing the savings (i.e. the money that is *not* being spent) of individuals and corporations. The object here is precisely the opposite to the aim of wartime finance. In wartime the object of the government is to curtail private spending, by high taxes and by borrowing money that would otherwise be spent on consumption. The peacetime object, if there is not full employment, should be to *increase* spending by borrowing money that would otherwise be saved and by what used to be called "inflationary" borrowing from the banks.

This idea fills many people with horror. In order to meet interest charges on our debt we need full employment, and in order to achieve full employment we are to go on borrowing! But—why not! Some people tell us that this would lead to "inflation". If the government borrows from the banks this increases the total of bank deposits and therefore the total money supply. But this increase in money is used by the government to provide new goods or services, and therefore no inflationary price rise need be expected. We have more goods and services and more money to pay for them. Our national income increases in real and in money terms, tax receipts increase accordingly, and there is therefore no danger in an increase in interest charges. Moreover this mechanism can be used in reverse. If there is a danger of an inflationary price boom, once full employment has been reached, the government can check it by spending less money, increasing taxes, and repaying some of its debts.

The savings of individuals and corporations also offer a fertile field for financing the government's employment schemes. In peacetime, the Toms, Dicks and Harrys who are now buying Victory Bonds put their savings (if they are making good money) into savings accounts and insurance policies. Savings banks and Insurance Companies seek "safe" investments for these funds and like nothing better than to put a good part of them into Government bonds.

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CLIPPINGS DEPARTMENT

Removal of Ice Pressure Causes Earthquake Every Five Years

By JOHN J. O'NEILL in the New York Herald Tribune

IMAGINE you lived in a super Shangri-La, with an eternity to pass, and you carried the earth in your vest pocket as a watch. Then the earthquake of Tuesday morning was just a tick of the watch. There was another tick about five years ago and there will be another about five years hence and they will keep up at this rate for a long time to come, just as they have done for a long time.

That is the way our interesting little terrestrial shake-up looks to the Rev. J. J. Lynch, S.J., professor of seismology at Fordham University, to whom our seemingly gigantic earth is just a piece of laboratory apparatus, much as a test tube is to a chemist, or an amoeba on a slide is to a biologist.

The earth, as a matter of fact, is to Professor Lynch very much like an amoeba. It resembles such a living organism much more than it does a gigantically magnified spherical pebble, covered with green moss and moisture. The earth is a throbbing, pulsating, vibrating body, never still.

If one had a thumb as big as Florida, and hands in proportion, and had a mythical Shangri-La in which to stand, and should pick the earth up out of its orbit, it would be found to be not a hard, cold, rigid, stony mass, but rather soft and plastic, more like a rubber ball. To a bacterium living on the surface of a rubber ball the rubber would be very hard and rocky.

Seen with an eye large enough and with a mind that can gain the proper perspective in time, the earth presents a far different appearance than it does to a toiler on its surface. The seismologist gets the long-range, long-time viewpoint.

Through an earthquake the earth talks to the seismologist. The quakes are just as understandable to him as the cries of a baby are to its mother. The seismologist can tell from the waves in the earth just what is happening to it and where.

Father Lynch gave Mother Earth a three-pointed pencil, which unimaginative scientists would call a seismograph, and she never stages an earthquake without writing him a complete letter about it. The leads in these pencil points are tiny, needle-point beams of light that write their message on photosensitive strips of paper that move at a constant rate geared to the earth's revolution on its axis.

Wilfrid Pelletier, Conductor of the Metropolitan Opera, who is artistic director of the France-Film season of Opera at Massey Hall, Sept. 20-23.

Earth's Notes Translated

To the non-initiate the letters Mother Earth writes about her heart throbs are just wiggley scribbles, but not to Father Lynch. A phonograph record seen under a microscope is covered with just such wiggley lines which the reproducer translates into a spoken message. Father Lynch has a mathematical reproducer in his mind which translates the undulating line on the paper into a revealing message about earthquakes.

In the message which Mother Earth wrote about the disturbance of September 5 she told him the exact line of direction on which she staged the earthquake and how far away. The three points on the seismograph pencil tell respectively about the earth waves in three directions, the east-west, the north-south and the up-down movements. The relative amplitude of the east-west and the north-south waves told him the line of direction and the absolute amplitude gave him an index of the intensity of the disturbance.

The distance between the observatory and the earthquake is written clearly in the message for eyes that can read. The waves reach the observatory by two principal routes. One is a direct line through the earth and the other is by the surface route. The first is a straight line and arrives first. The second comes by the curved line of the surface of the earth which is longer. The difference in the arrival time of the first shock waves by the two routes—usually they can be easily identified—gives an index of the distance.

Situation at a Glance

There was still more information in the undulating lines of the seismographs. The up and down component was a very strong one. When two adjacent sheets of rock under strain let go and slip past each other until they reach a state in which the strain is relieved the waves sent out through the earth are mostly in the horizontal plane. The surrounding regions receive a sidewise wiggle of varying strength.

This situation told Father Lynch at a glance, almost without making calculations, that the earthquake was in the St. Lawrence Valley and probably on the New York side of the river.

A few ten-thousand years ago the region between New York City and Hudson Bay and from Labrador to Wisconsin was under a tremendously thick covering of ice, perhaps one to two miles thick. Its weight during the thousands of years it existed depressed the earth.

When it melted—the Great Lakes are a few of the remaining puddles—the earth, relieved of its heavy overburden, started to spring its crust back to its normal curvature. Its return movement has been in sudden snap-backs and each such snap is an earthquake, just the kind of a disturbance experienced last week.

Although the location of the snap-back varies through the former ice cap region, they come with fair regularity, once in five years.

Bidu Sayao, soprano of the Metropolitan Opera will sing in "Pelleas and Melisande" and "La Traviata" during the France-Film Opera season at Massey Hall, Toronto, Sept. 20-23.

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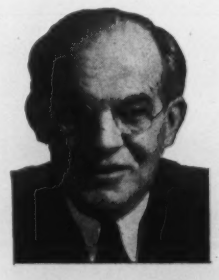

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THE LONDON LETTER

England Irked Over Hollywood Dominance of Movie-Making

By P. O'D.

PEOPLE in this country who take a serious view of the possibilities and future of the cinema—there apparently are quite a few—have for a long time been worried by what they regard as the menace of American dominance. Recently they were given a bit of a shock, in confirmation of their suspicions, by the news that a really good British picture, "Gaslight", had been entirely withdrawn to make way for a much more expensive and also inferior version of the same picture from Hollywood.

Don't ask me why this decision was made. Some kind of gentleman's agreement, no doubt—or, to be safe, let us just say, some kind of agreement. The ramifications of film policy and organization, both above and below ground, are such that only the expert can be trusted to follow them. And most of the experts are in the business, and are saying no more than they have to.

Another thing that is worrying earnest film-fans in this country is the dominance of certain native groups. Mr. J. Arthur Rank, for instance, owns rather more than half the production facilities in the country, and controls also two immense cinema circuits, thus giving him, if not a stranglehold, at least a good tight grip on the industry. And these grips have a tendency to get both tighter and larger.

By way of discovering what is the real position—with a view to any legislation that may become necessary—the President of the Board of Trade asked the Film Council, which is the body appointed to advise the Government on the working of the Films Act, 1938, to make a report to him. This report has now been published. It makes a considerable number of recommendations — some of them quite drastic, and some of them also decidedly controversial. But one doesn't have to agree with it all to realize that in general it is on sound lines—though whether or not its recommendations can be carried out is another question.

The Film Council admits "a definite tendency towards monopoly in the industry", showing itself in the growth of "vertically integrated combines", and in the introduction and extension of undesirable practices in restraint of trade. As a result, independent film production has suffered, and is likely to suffer still more. In the view of the Council, the continuance of such independent production is "of the first importance, and should be the overriding consideration in formulating measures."

But how is this continuance of independent production to be assured? See to it, says the Council, that the studios should give first place to the production of a larger number of medium-priced pictures, rather than a smaller number of "highly speculative luxury products". And right here Sir Alexander Korda, who is one of our most eminent and successful producers, comes prancing into the lists with his visor down and his knightly lance pointing straight over his charger's ears. Where is the recreant knave. . .?

"There is only one kind of luxury film," says the stout Sir Alex, "the kind that loses money. If one spends £1,000,000 and gets back £2,000,000, that is a cheap picture. To spend £50,000 and lose it—that's luxury. Hollywood will make bigger and bigger films, and if we don't, it will be the end of the British industry."

Without being at all enamored of mere bigness—especially the Hollywood idea of bigness—I must admit that Sir Alexander should certainly know something of what might be called the logistics of film-making. He has been doing pretty well at it and out of it for quite a long time. And there is no use talking of the wonderful films they used to make in France before the war, really artistic pictures, that cost about ten times less than the average Hollywood feature film, and were at least ten times better.

Would that sort of civilized entertainment make money, if done in English—even if as well done Personally, I doubt it. Experience, in fact, is all against it. And so it comes back to a matter of popular taste. If people want bigger and bigger films, in the Hollywood fashion, that means more and more capital, bigger and stronger combines, higher-and higher-powered finance, and all the skulduggery that goes with it. And there seems to be precious little that either the law or the Government can do about it.

Shortage of Books

In 1943, according to a report of the Publishers' Association, there were distributed some 18,000,000 books—just about twice as many as were printed! The balance came out of stocks, and so it is not surprising to be told that stocks are being rapidly depleted. The marvel would be if they weren't.

Possibly there are a great many people for whom a book-famine has no terrors—people like the farmer who told the book-salesman, "My darter's the only one that reads, an' she's got a book." But there are a great many other people for whom reading is one of the chief solaces at this time; and they are finding that this source of respite and delight is being swiftly exhausted. New books are published in editions so small that they are over-subscribed before they are issued. And the classics will soon be practically unobtainable.

When I say "classics," I mean those standard authors—among the novelists, Thackeray, Dickens, Trollope, Hardy, Meredith, Jane Austen, George Eliot, and so on down to Bennett, Galsworthy, and Wells (for all his being still alive)—who go on selling steadily from year to year, especially in such standard editions as the "Everyman" series and the Oxford "World Classics," which have brought them within easy reach of countless readers. Now you hardly ever see one of them—and never the one you want. Soon we shall all be living in a sort of literary desert, with nary an oasis in sight.

Sir Henry Wood

Whether or not Sir Henry Wood was a really great conductor in the higher interpretative sense, is a question that must be left to the "cognoscenti". It is they who finally decide, and it seems likely that they will shake their heads in regretful denial. Wood was not a Beecham or a Nikisch. But there is one thing that nobody can deny, and that is that he did more for British music than any other man of his time—perhaps any other man of any time—and that he was the best beloved of British conductors. The general sorrow at the news of his death is abundant evidence of this.

Henry Wood was the first man to make conducting a whole-time job for a British musician. He certainly began early—at the age of 19. Even at the mature age of 14 he was giving organ recitals. But his real career began as conductor for travelling opera-companies, including the D'Oyly Carte Company. It must have been good training and experience, for when Robert Newman decided to establish a 10-weeks series of Promenade Concerts in the newly built Queen's Hall in London, he selected Wood as the conductor. He could not have made a better choice.

Thereafter for fifty years the amazing series went on. Not without difficulties, it must be confessed. There were troubles with the members of the orchestra over the right to send deputies; there were troubles with the Sabbatarians over Sunday concerts; there were financial troubles. Newman finally went broke, but other powerful friends of music came to the rescue.

Nothing could stop the "Proms", and nothing could stop Wood—nothing except the infernal "doodlebugs", which cut short his last and triumphant Jubilee series. But he could not really complain, and he didn't. He had had a wonderful run.

He was a very fine and very conscientious musician. He was also a very remarkable man. Londoners will long remember with pride and affection the genial burly figure radiating energy.

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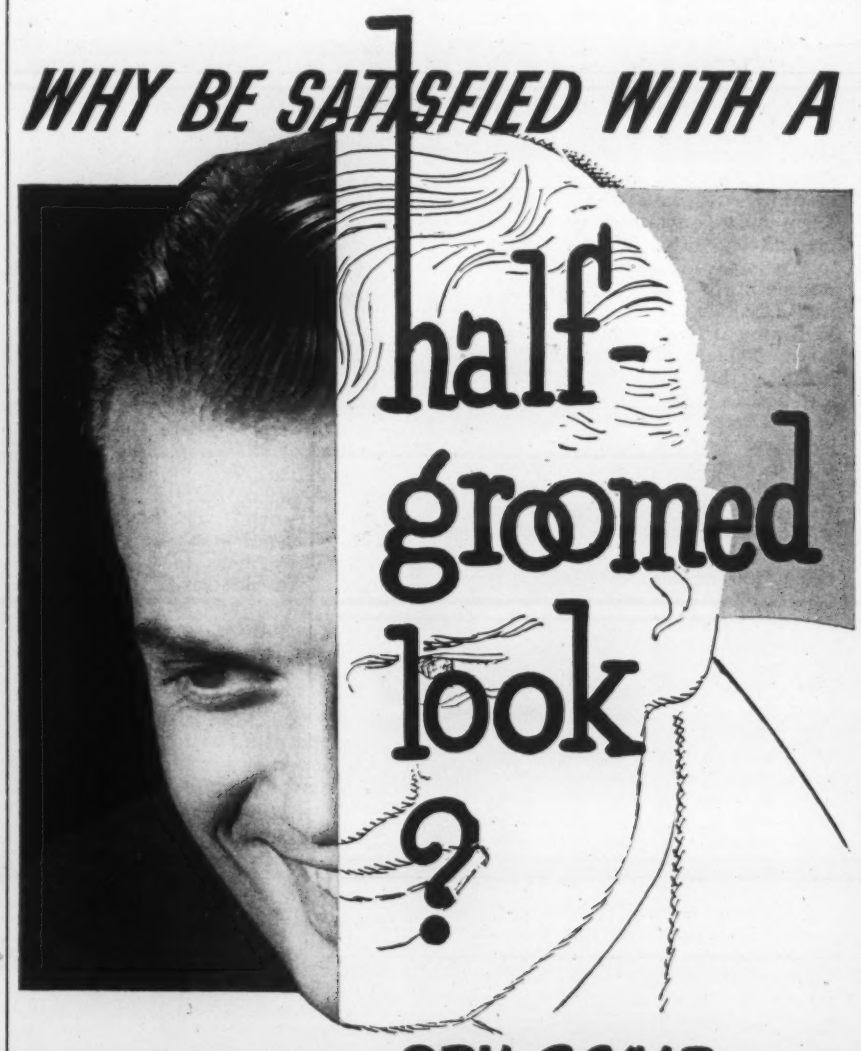

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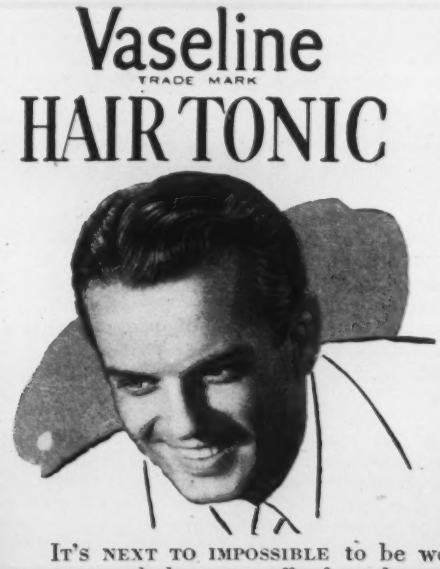

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Saskatchewan Secures CCF Labor Beachhead

By C. ROSS MacEWAN

We do not expect all our readers to like this article, which is by a well known labor contributor, but if they will read it they cannot say they haven't been warned.

Mr. MacEwan points out that the Saskatchewan CCF is in a position to do a great deal for Labor at a minimum of political expense in the shape of votes, because the employer vote in that province is not large anyhow. And the Civil Service is going to be unionized, which will be very interesting.

CANADIAN farmers are planning Canada's most advanced labor laws. This is no paradox. It is the natural result of the broad national strategy of Canada's CCF party. The farmers in question are the newly-elected legislators of Saskatchewan.

The stage is already set. In announcing his cabinet, Premier "Tommy" Douglas has named Mayor C. C. Williams of Regina as his Labor Minister. This is the first time such a Ministry has appeared in any Saskatchewan cabinet. Under the previous Liberal regimes, labor matters were relegated to the obscurity of a multiple Ministry. But from now on the unions are to have direct entry to the inner circle.

The stage-hands are also busy. Brain trusters and legal experts of the union head offices are standing by to give all assistance necessary to the prairie lawmakers. In fact a rough draft of suitable labor laws is already in black and white. It is the "model trade union act" which Ontario's CCF Opposition drew up last year after consultation with Ontario unions. Had Mr. Drew seen fit to introduce separate collective bargaining laws instead of conforming with Ottawa's P.C. 1003, he would have had to deal with that "model act" shortly after the first meeting of his Legislature.

It is also no secret that organizational envoys of the eastern labor centres have already been frequent visitors to Regina and that field staffs are being briefed for action once the green light is flashed by Mr. Williams.

To Actively Push Unionization

As already described in CCF pre-election literature, these farmer-sponsored labor laws will go much further than anything seen to date in the Dominion. Ottawa's P. C. 1003 comes under the category of "enabling" legislation. Saskatchewan's laws could be relatively described as "encouraging" legislation. The CCF-ers not only intend to "enable" workers to form unions, they intend to actively push such organization. What is more, they intend to make unions secure in their status during the post-war period and, within the limitations of provincial authority, to see that those unions get measurable results for their members.

The government itself intends to set the example. Douglas openly hopes that his own civil servants will be among the first to take advantage of the new laws. The same invitation goes to employees who may be hired by publicly-owned ventures or co-operative industrialization which is to be created by the new regime.

The implications of this labor program are of tremendous political importance. Not only in Saskatchewan itself but, even more, in the rest of the Dominion.

Looking first at the Saskatchewan picture it must be remembered that the CCF in that province started out as a farm party. It was only after the CCF gains in the eastern industrial centres that urban Saskatchewan voters turned to the new party in large numbers. The farmer members realize that the bedrock of this urban growth is the railroad and packing plant union structure, many locals of these organizations being actually affiliated directly to the party. The new laws will not only reward these unionists, they will cement the city vote even more firmly to the CCF farm machine.

There are also sound provincial reasons behind the open invitation to civil servants. Douglas heads a reform party, committed to criticism of the patronage system, but saddled with a civil service built up by such patronage. Somehow he must clean house, avoid the charge of patronage himself yet keep his civil service co-operative.

His solution is daring. The house-cleaning is now in progress. But planned for the near future is a Civil Service Commission which is to take all future hiring, and firing, out of politics. Douglas hopes to see seniority, salaries, pensions, etc. worked out by this Commission in collective bargaining with a civil service union. This, he believes, will result in freedom from patronage defects and also in support from the Liberal-hired civil servants.

Beachhead for All Canada

It is in the federal field, however, that the Saskatchewan move takes on real significance. The CCF has established a beachhead in the east among the industrial workers, it is in administrative control of the heart of the farming west. It now intends to consolidate the beachhead with reinforcements from the administered area. It is as part of the CCF's on-to-Ottawa strategy that the Saskatchewan moves must be measured.

By passing P. C. 1003 and making collective bargaining mandatory, Mr. King no doubt hoped to end labor hostility to the Liberal government. By co-operating with Mr. King, Mr. Drew hoped to saddle Mr. King with any blame for inadequacies, give labor its promised "advanced labor laws" and still keep employer supporters sweet.

But, as recent events are proving, neither the King nor the Drew strategy is working. Taking mandatory collective bargaining in its stride, union labor is now pressing for union security in the form of union shops, dues check-offs, etc. It is also chafing at wage freezing. Every day that the war moves nearer to its end, union labor is becoming more insistent upon getting all that it can before its bargaining position within the national economy is altered.

The CCF can afford to go the limit. It doesn't expect business support anyway. No matter what labor laws are passed in Saskatchewan, they cannot affect that primarily agricultural province to any great degree. But they can and will be hailed in the east as proof that labor should support the new party. The CCF beachhead in industrial Canada will be consolidated, probably for keeps.

Union Viewpoint

The non-laborite may find this hard to appreciate. But let him put himself for the moment in the shoes of the average union steward in a war factory.

Let us suppose that this steward is in a non-union plant, interested in securing collective bargaining from his employer. First, he must overcome employer-engendered fear of union membership among his workmates, a fear which Ottawa's P.C. 1003 does not eliminate. He must be wary that, once union organization gets into its swing, the employer will not counter with encouragement of a "company union"

Or let us take a steward in a union plant. He sees the company encouraging groups of workers to accept union-won benefits but not accept any membership responsibilities. Or he sees an application for wage increases being merrily bounced between Regional and National War Labor Boards. He knows that the war will soon be ended and labor's bargaining power decreased.

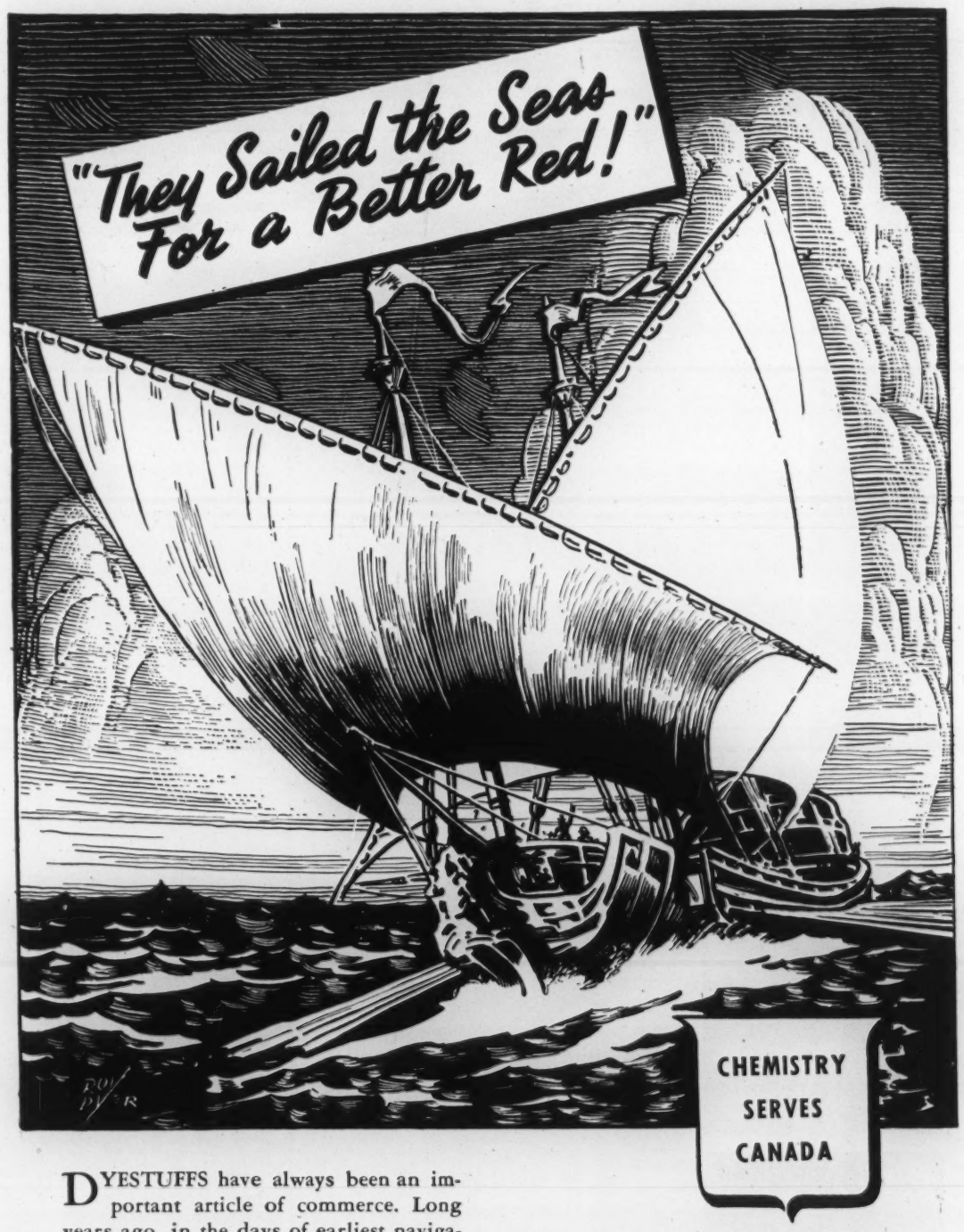
Then that union steward learns that, in Saskatchewan, there is a government which openly calls upon workers to join bona-fide national or international unions, which favors the union shop and the check-off and which speeds up wage hearings. Remember that, whether a worker is union or non-union, that worker still looks to his outspoken steward as a leader. Once Saskatchewan passes its proposed labor legislation, all the speeches of Mr. Gladstone Murray or the booklets of Mr. Trestrail will have small effect in diverting the labor vote back to "safe" parties.

The proposed Douglas moves will not only consolidate the labor beachhead for the CCF. Sooner or later they will spread the area of that beachhead. The bulk of Saskatchewan's industrial labor is in its packing plants or the railroads. These are already organized. That means that, if unionism is to expand, it will be into the white collar field. Sooner or later this will have its effect on eastern office employees.

More important will be the effect upon the civil service outside Saskatchewan. Up until now both Liberal and Conservative governments have frowned upon affiliation of civil servants with the big union centres, permitting them only membership in independent and financially powerless Associations. The fact that the CCF is not afraid to grant this right to its civil service will have repercussions in other provinces and among the many federal employees.

Critics may see some obstacles to the Saskatchewan proposals. First, the Patterson government committed that province to co-operation with Ottawa in line with P.C. 1003. Second, wage boosting decisions can always be appealed to the federally-controlled National War Labor Board. Third, organization of civil servants into unions may be illegal in the eyes of the courts. But these obstacles don't seem high to the CCF-ers.

The Patterson pledge can always be ended by giving adequate notice to Ottawa and it is still within the power of the province to pass legislation of its own. Even in the interim, a CCF-dominated Labor Relations Board could interpret P. C. 1003's loosely-worded passages in favor of unions. Admittedly both Saskatchewan Board decisions and Saskatchewan wage rulings could be appealed to the National Board by an employer but any reversal of the decision by Mr. King's appointees would only add to the CCF ammunition. As to the legal status of civil service unions, this could hardly be challenged unless the government itself took the case to court.



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How is Newfoundland to Have Self-Rule?

By GORDON F. PUSHIE

Following the promise of self-government made to Newfoundland six months ago some announcement is expected this October on the form that this government will take.

There is a problem. Although the people have been very dissatisfied with their ten years of commission government general feeling is against a complete return to the old system.

AT PRESENT a dominion with its constitution as a self-governing unit of the British Empire in a state of suspended animation, Newfoundland has been administered by a six-man Commission of Government since 1934. At that time, on the recommendation of the Amulree Royal Commission of Enquiry, the island's House of Assembly and Legislative Council voted themselves out of office in favor of the new set-up, in order to try and avert the financial and political bankruptcy which was facing the corner-stone of the British overseas Empire.

By the letters patent of 1934, full executive and legislative powers in Newfoundland were combined in the Commission, whose six members—three from the United Kingdom and three from Newfoundland—were all appointees of the Dominions Office. It was thought that a period of good government free from the abuses which the Amulree Commission had found was required to enable the island to become self-supporting again.

When this Commission, with the Governor as Chairman, took over in 1934, it was the first occasion in 87 years that Newfoundland had a government responsible not to the electorate but solely to a government office on the other side of the Atlantic.

In theory, this experiment in government should have worked well in a small country like Newfoundland. With no questioning House of Assembly to answer, no electorate or elections every four years to worry about, and with the British Treasury prepared to guarantee payment of interest on the island's crippling national debt, to meet any deficits, and to advance loans and make gifts generously, it was felt with some justification that big things could be done to improve conditions for the depression hit people.

Taking office ten and a half years ago, the oligarchy started on the tremendous task of lifting Newfoundland out of the financial doldrums with high hopes—shared by government and people alike—and with a minimum of criticism. Perhaps the people expected too much, or the wrong types of commissioners were selected, but in any event the hopes were of short duration and criticism but temporarily absent.

Civil-Service Dictators

In practice, Commission of Government in Newfoundland did not function as well as the theorists hoped. It was soon found that one of the greatest drawbacks lay in the fact that the letters patent made no provision for and the government did not bother to make any effective liaison between the Commission and the people; that the government reached decisions behind doors barred to press and public alike, and that in a rigidly departmentalized set-up of this type the individual commissioners tended to become glorified civil servants, bowing to the Dominions Offices, rather than a planning executive pursuing policies with vision and vigor.

(One of the original English Commissioners, Thomas Lodge, on the conclusion of his term of office, wrote a book with the significant title "Dictatorship in Newfoundland.")

Another defect in the working of Commission of Government lay in the short term of office served by the Commissioners, particularly in the early and all-important policy-making stage. The constant changing of personnel, particularly in the case of the United Kingdom members, had an unfortunate effect on continuity of policy in the departments affected.

Finally and most important of all, the Commission fell far short of the mark in carrying out the task for which it had been originally set up—the placing of the island's economy on a firm basis.

Gradually the press of Newfoundland has taken on more and more the functions of the opposition side of the now defunct House of Assembly—hardly a satisfactory substitute when the government is responsible neither to it nor the people for its actions, and when it chooses to embark on any policy, however unpopular, or keep any information on a vital issue to itself, there is little that press or public can do about it.

Right up to the outbreak of the present war, government deficit followed deficit with the same monotonous regularity as in the days of responsible government—the main difference being that under the new set-up the British Government made good the losses instead of letting them become additions to the island's hundred million dollar national debt.

Public dissatisfaction with the Commission continued even when vast improvement in the island's financial position was brought about and a general wave of prosperity occasioned as a result mainly of the huge outlay on construction of American and Canadian bases in this vital bastion of the North Atlantic. Almost overnight, the island was transformed from a country piling up annual deficits of several millions to one which was accumulating a tidy surplus of revenue, making interest free loans to the British Government in excess of twelve million dollars to aid in the prosecution of the war, as well as outright gifts for the purchase of fighter aircraft.

In order to obtain a first-hand account of conditions, the then Dominions Secretary, Clement R. Attlee, visited the island in September 1942. In the ten days that he stayed, he found that Newfoundlanders were anxious for a change from Commission of Government, but there was no general agreement as to what was wanted in its place. He later selected three members of the British House of Commons, representing different political viewpoints, to go out to Newfoundland as a Good Will Mission.

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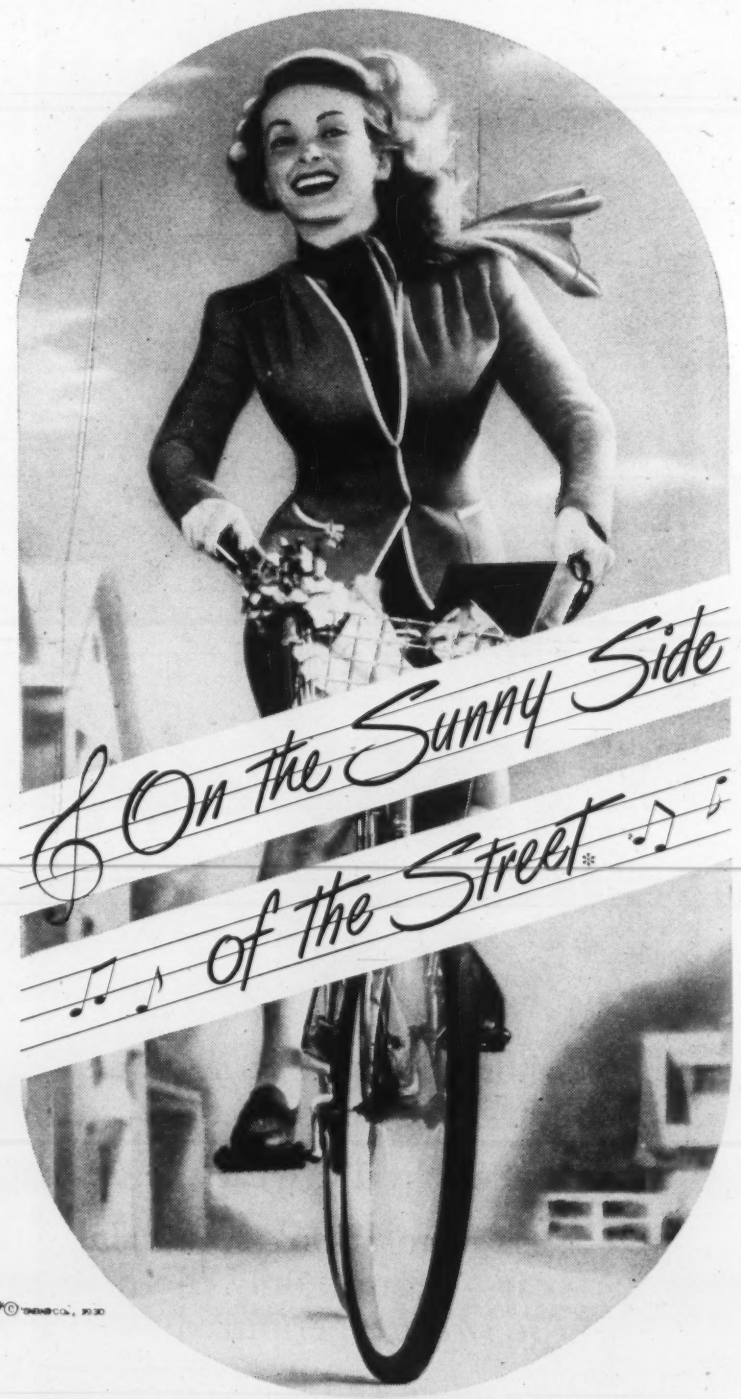

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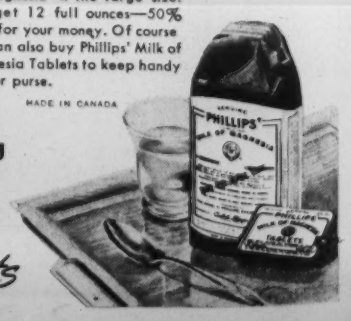

PHILLIPS'
MILK OF MAGNESIA
...Liquid or Tablets

A final touch of color is added to the pastel of H.R.H. Princess Alice by Charles J. Greenwood, C.P.R. artist, who has painted this latest addition to the gallery of Canada's first ladies in the Empress Hotel at Victoria, B.C. It was commissioned by H. F. Mathews, general manager of hotels for the Canadian Pacific Railway, seen here with the artist.

C. G. Ammon, who was raised to the peerage in the last New Year's Honor List, the Mission also included the well-known author, playwright, and humorist, A. P. Herbert, independent M.P. for Oxford University, and Sir Derrick Gunston, representing the Conservatives.

This unusual procedure was adopted because there is in Newfoundland no political organization by which the temper of the people can be accurately tested. It has been nearly eleven years since an elected representative of the people sat in the House of Assembly, and no national election has been held in the island since 1932.

Cross-Section View

The Good Will Mission spent two months in the summer of 1943 investigating conditions with commendable thoroughness. The members travelled 3,000 miles in Newfoundland and Labrador, interviewing people in all walks of life and in all manner of places. When they returned to England at the conclusion of their strenuous tour they could well claim to have attained at first hand the views of a cross-section of the people and something of their hopes and fears for the future.

Although the Good Will Mission was informal in character, each of the members submitted to the Dominions Office a 30,000 word report, differing in language and approach but essentially in agreement on the main conclusions. The Dominions Office held that publication of these reports would not be in the national interest, but on the basis of them made a statement of policy in the House of Commons in December 1943, pledging that self-government would be restored as soon as practicable after the end of the war in Europe.

In the debates, which have since been held in the House of Lords and the House of Commons, the members of the Good Will Mission have expressed the opinion that if Newfoundland is to achieve full stature and constitutional self-sufficiency, assistance would have to be provided by the United Kingdom, unless the people of their own volition chose to link their destinies with some larger unit.

Adopting the view that with proper development the island could in time stand on its own feet economically, the Mission recommended a ten-year development scheme, to cost an estimated $80,000,000, financed by interest free and low interest loans from the Colonial Development Fund. The significant thing about this project, aimed at the proper development of the natural resources of Labrador, and the island's fisheries, agriculture, forests, mines, communications, and tourist industry, is that it has been proposed over ten years after the Commission of Government was set up to do just that.

Found No Agreement

Although they found that criticism of the Commission was general, the Good Will Mission commented that there was no agreement as to what was wanted in its place save that there should be no return to conditions prevailing before the present government took office. In general, the Mission declared, Newfoundlanders were unsure of themselves economically and politically and there was no universal demand for an immediate restoration of self-government.

As a temporary measure, Lord Ammon, offered the suggestion that the Newfoundland members of the Commission be elected and that the Governor cease to be chairman. This suggestion, envisaging a half-elected and half-nominated body, aroused scant enthusiasm in either Newfoundland or Whitehall.

Confederation with Canada was also considered and rejected by the Mission. Just as the Amulree Commission in 1933 decided against confederation, so the 1943 Mission reported: "There is the question of linking up with Canada. There are a number of people who want it, but an overwhelming number who are against it." Confederation is not a live issue in Newfoundland today.

One rather curious point made during a House of Commons debate on Newfoundland was the suggestion that the island might seek to leave the Empire and join with the United States. The Mission concluded that this idea had few supporters and dismissed it as a serious proposition.

Still another course suggested for Newfoundland was that the country should be given a status somewhat similar to northern Ireland, a solution that would meet the requirement that the people receive the backing of the United Kingdom yet have some form of self-government.

As Newfoundlanders face the future today, they look to the minimum services that they enjoy for an expenditure far in excess of the country's pre-war revenue, and their caution is understandable. There is a genuine desire for a share in their own government but there is certainly no wish to jump immediately into self-government without considering the economic picture.

The letters patent of 1934, setting up the Commission administration, contained no provision for machinery to be established for a transition to self-government again. With no political organization in the island, with few local governments and with no single body or assembly representative of the people as a whole to make their wishes known, some way has to be found to enable them to express an opinion on the form which their government after the war is to take. The British Government has pledged itself to assist in setting up the necessary machinery and the recent conference in London—attended by two Newfoundland members of the Commission, Sir John Puddester and Sir Edward Emerson, and one British Commissioner, Hon. P. D. H. Dunn—was the first step in carrying out that assurance.

That is the picture of Canada's eastern neighbor as her people ponder the friendly injunction of the British Government to decide just what form of government they want in the postwar period. Here a people who have lost touch with matters of government after nearly eleven years of Commission rule are once again going to have a voice in the administration of their affairs.

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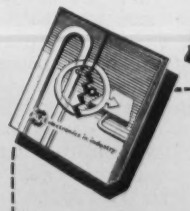

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Writers Under Guild CIO Trade Unionists

By CARLETON J. KETCHUM

Thousands of newspapermen as well as other employees of news-gathering and news-broadcasting corporations in the United States—and some in Canada—owe allegiance today to America's powerful left wing labor union group known as the Congress of Industrial Organization. The American Newspaper Guild, though in outward appearances a society of fraternal association of writers is, in fact, a vigorously disciplined industrial Trades Union directly affiliated with the American Congress of Industrial Organization.

WHAT is the American Newspaper Guild? Is it a society or an association of writers? Is it to be compared with the British Institute of Journalists or with British and American Press Clubs?

No. The American Newspaper Guild is a Trades Union affiliated with that left-wing American labor organization known as the Congress of Industrial Organization. It was organized primarily for the general benefit of writers but its membership embraces every category of worker in a newspaper office, bureaux of news agencies, photographic news agencies, news ticker, radio news and radio news broadcasting services as well as radio news services. But it differs from the British Institute of Journalists and from Authors', Writers' and Men's and Women's Press Clubs of the British Empire and of the United States to the extent that any individual employed in the offices of the abovementioned agencies is eligible for membership. This range of eligibility extends to elevator operators, office boys, copy boys and copy girls.

Newspapermen who have reached executive or administrative positions where their first loyalty belongs to their proprietor, publisher or editor-in-chief are not eligible for membership. This is so for the reason that the Guild is a Union which represents only employees as apart from employer groups, and because it frequently finds itself in conflict with employer groups owing to grievances raised by its employee-group membership or groups within that membership, it obviously cannot include as members those who must serve first the interests of their employers.

Section 2, Article 1, of the Manual of the American Newspaper Guild explains its avowed purpose. Declares that section:

"The purpose of the American Newspaper Guild shall be to advance the economic interests of its members; to guarantee, as far as it is able, constant honesty in the news; to raise the standards of journalism and ethics of the *industry* (not profession); to foster friendly co-operation with all other workers and to promote industrial unionism in the newspaper industry."

Section 1 of Article 11 of the same manual explains the meaning of eligibility:

"Any person gainfully employed in and devoting the major part of his time to an editorial, business, circulation, promotion or advertising department or kindred groups of employees, of a news publication in the United States of America, its territories or Canada; or in similar work for a recognized press association, news photo agency, syndicate supplying editorial material to newspapers which pay for the service, news ticker service, newsreel company, radio news service, and radio news broadcasting company shall be eligible for membership."

Students Eligible

Section 5 of Article 11 states that "Students of accredited colleges majoring in journalism or associated with college news publications, and teachers of journalism in such colleges or students preparing for journalism as a career shall be eligible for associate membership.

Section 6 of the same article emphasizes that:

"No person whose interests lie with the employer as against the employees shall be eligible."

The American Newspaper Guild operates in much the same manner as does any other Trades Union organization. It formulates a contract to be made applicable to the newspaper or news agency in which its membership is interested. It seeks as wide a membership as available in that particular newspaper office and then presents its contract to the employer group concerned for one or more signatures of agreement. Once the newspaper office accepts such an agreement that office becomes known as a "closed shop" and, thereafter, only members of the Newspaper Guild are eligible for employment on the staff of that publication.

Should the employer seek to dispense with the services of one or more of his Guild-employees thereafter he must satisfy the Guild Executive or the Guild Local in that office that the dismissal of the one or more Guild member-workers concerned is fully justified in the eyes of the American Newspaper Guild.

Closed Shop

By the same token if a casual newspaperman walks into that office and obtains employment, his name forthwith must be submitted to Officers of the American Newspaper Guild. He must in turn become a paid-up member of the Guild within a certain given time or the employer in that office must dispense with his services.

These particular stipulations relating to eligibility of employment once a newspaper has accepted a Guild contract have evoked protests from numerous outstanding American newspaper proprietors including the publishers of the *New York Times* and *Time* Magazine. These publishers contended that those provisions caused them to surrender their right to select non-administrative members of their writing staffs and, to all intents and purposes, surrender that authority to the Guild's officialdom.

The Guild imposes a severe discipline upon its members. Members may be fined, suspended or expelled for a variety of reasons. Working for a 'shop' on strike is one such cause. Entering into what the Manual describes as a "yellow dog contract," which might injure the Guild, is another. Acting collusively with an employer or his agent to the detriment of the Guild or any of its branches is still another. And refusing or wilfully neglecting to pay dues, assessments, fines or any financial obligation to the Guild or any Branch, is yet another.

A writer, once he has become a member of the American Newspaper Guild, may be suspended or expelled as a member but he may not resign that membership. Section 16 of Article X of the Guild's manual declares that:

"Any offer to withdraw or resign from membership in the Guild shall be submitted in writing to the governing board of the local, together with reasons in writing for such contemplated withdrawal or resignation. The governing board of the local shall thereupon inquire into the causes and report upon the truth and sufficiency of the same to the membership of the local at a membership meeting. The membership shall thereon vote on whether such withdrawal shall be accepted or rejected. Any acceptance shall always be conditioned upon full payment of all financial obligations due and owing to the Guild. Upon the rejection of any offer to withdraw or resign, the membership obligations of the member making such offer shall continue in full force and effect."

The Guild is directed at the top by what is known as its International Executive Board. The organization is international to the extent that Canada is designated as one of five of its regions of activity, that Canada provides a vice-president, one of a total of five, to represent that region, while Canadians have been made eligible for membership.

The American Newspaper Guild has become a powerful group in the newspaper and publishing field in the United States. Its members, on the whole, are not the top-flight writers of the United States but they have become numerous, and every-

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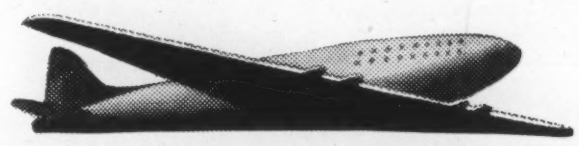

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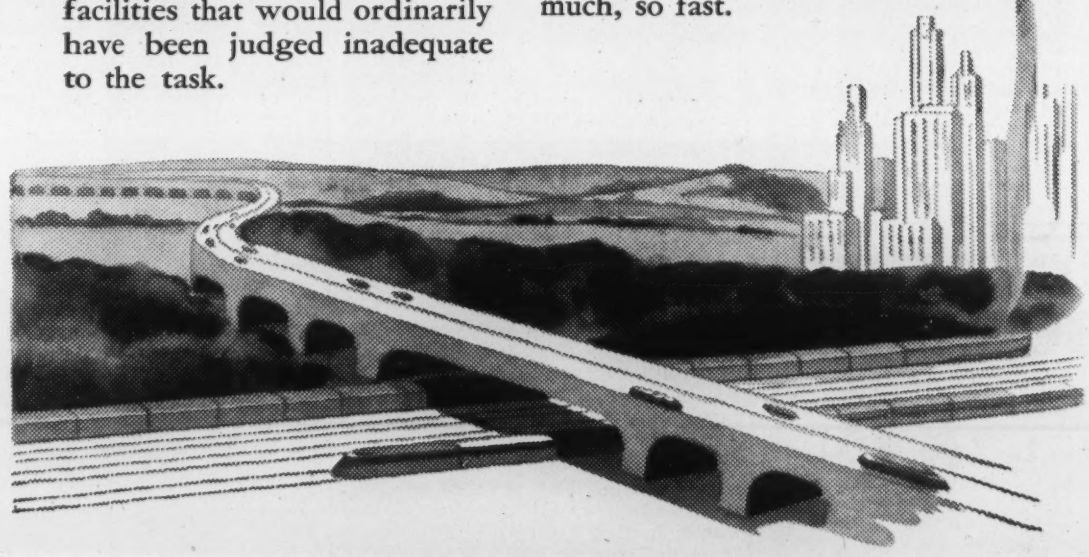

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where, throughout the United States and, I presume, now in Canada, hold not executive but important key positions.

The Guild is affiliated, as I have observed, and, in the final analysis, therefore, under the control of the Congress of Industrial Organization. Members must be prepared to go on strike at the beck and call of their officers. Guild officers are not supposed to interfere with the tenor of the writing of Guild members but occasionally, usually 'off the record', they attempt it. This happened upon the occasion of the grave Harlem riots some months ago. All Guild members in the New York region were circularized by telegram by MacManus, President of the New York District. They were informed that the Harlem riots were not race riots and, by implication, were instructed to "cover" the story accordingly. The telegrams were sent probably at the instance of Negro Guild members, for Negro newspaper workers of all categories are freely admitted to its membership.

Sympathy Main Influence

This action on the part of the Guild executive evoked vigorous protests from many newspaper proprietors and editors in New York and elsewhere. It was interpreted as an unwarranted interference with the freedom of members of the newspaper staffs concerned. That is perhaps an isolated instance of such attempts to interfere with a writer's privilege to paint the picture as he views it, true to life. In the main the Guild's influence over the writer-member's story is probably limited to that writer's natural sympathy with the aims and objects of the Guild and its labor affiliations, providing, of course, that he has become a member purely upon a voluntary basis.

I became a temporary member of the Guild unwittingly. A script-writer of a radio news broadcasting organization approached me one evening. He prevailed upon me to fill out a three-line application form and give him my cheque for the $5.00 initiation fee. I knew little of the Guild. I had heard of its existence but that was all. I was then happily situated as a writer with the Scripps - Howard New York *World - Telegram* which newspaper, incidentally, had experienced difficulties with the newspaper Guild over dismissal of incompetent employees. I did not know this at the time. Otherwise, I should not have joined the Guild, even temporarily, as I did. I had been recommended for my appointment to the New York *World-Telegram* by Mr. Jack Howard, son of Roy Howard, President of the Scripp-Howard Newspapers, and was appreciative of that Executive's attitude toward my work.

Couldn't Resign

Misleading representations caused me to accept membership in a hasty moment. No copy of the constitution or of the manual from which I now quote was made available for my perusal. When I asked if the organization was similar to the British Institute of Journalists of which I had been a member for years in Great Britain, the answer was in the affirmative. That was good enough for me. The British Institute of Journalists is a writers' society to which only writers belong and one's life as a member is not complicated by the prospect of a strike called possibly as a sympathy strike because a group of non-writers in the same industry have seen fit to lay down their tools. When, at a later date I was to find upon acceptance of an invitation to visit the Guild's headquarters in New York that I had been grossly misled concerning the construction, aims and objects of the organization, I resented the fact and, at a later date, mailed a letter of resignation to the Secretary only to be informed by return of post that "I was not permitted to resign."

My reason for resigning was not because of the nature of the organization, the fact that it was a CIO affiliate and that *ipso facto*, I had suddenly, though unwittingly, become an active Trade Unionist. It was based upon my resentment at being misled; at being induced or prevailed upon to submit an application form and surrender my cheque for an initiation fee by a series of misrepresentations.

I shall not dwell here upon the general aftermath of my experience first in joining and then in resigning from the American Newspaper Guild. That is not the aim or purpose of this article. For I am not hostile to the organization. On the contrary I believe that the American Newspaper Guild has rendered a worth-while service to thousands upon thousands of working newspapermen in the United States and many perhaps, also in Canada. It has raised the standard of living for its members insofar as it effected agreements with scores if not hundreds of newspaper offices, agreements which involved considerably higher rates of emolument for its member-workers than prevailed before. It has brought about a five-day working week for the newspaper profession generally throughout the United States and, I believe, in some offices in Canada. It has regulated hours of work, ensured health benefits, secured longer vacations, given protection to writers and others in what I call the newspaper profession but which the Guild designates the industry, in cases where an injustice to a competent, blameless writer might otherwise have been inflicted. To that extent the American Newspaper Guild has been of inestimable benefit to many hundreds and probably many thousands of newspaper writers and others associated with newspaper and news-gathering organizations.

Personally I am an independent writer with sufficient experience and (I think) writing ability at my disposal not to require the assistance of the Newspaper Guild or any other trade union organization to enable me to keep my head professionally above water. Were I to return to the United States I might or might not seek membership in the Guild. Certainly were I to accept membership it would have to be as the result of a different technique than was employed to secure my first and last—cheque for $5.00—the sum of the initiation fee.

Personally I consider that voluntary membership in the American Newspaper Guild implies an obligation unswervingly to support all Labor causes, on the part of the voluntary writer-member. For myself I do not and would not commit myself to support all or, necessarily, any labor causes. As an independent writer not associated with any political party I would feel perfectly justified, if I felt so disposed, in writing favorably of Progressive Conservative Premier Drew of Ontario today and of Federal Liberal Prime Minister King tomorrow. And because I may decide to write in praiseworthy terms concerning a speech by the Co-operative Commonwealth Leader M. J. Coldwell today does not mean, according to my standards of ethics as an independent writer, that a week hence I shall not damn him and all his works with equal vigor.

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THE TRANS-CANADA TELEPHONE SYSTEM

TRANS-CANADA TELEPHONE SYSTEM

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA

Writers Under Guild CIO Trade Unionists

By CARLETON J. KETCHUM

Thousands of newspapermen as well as other employees of news-gathering and news-broadcasting corporations in the United States—and some in Canada—owe allegiance today to America's powerful left wing labor union group known as the Congress of Industrial Organization. The American Newspaper Guild, though in outward appearances a society of fraternal association of writers is, in fact, a vigorously disciplined industrial Trades Union directly affiliated with the American Congress of Industrial Organization.

WHAT is the American Newspaper Guild? Is it a society or an association of writers? Is it to be compared with the British Institute of Journalists or with British and American Press Clubs?

No. The American Newspaper Guild is a Trades Union affiliated with that left-wing American labor organization known as the Congress of Industrial Organization. It was organized primarily for the general benefit of writers but its membership embraces every category of worker in a newspaper office, bureaux of news agencies, photographic news agencies, news ticker, radio news and radio news broadcasting services as well as radio news services. But it differs from the British Institute of Journalists and from Authors' Writers' and Men's and Women's Press Clubs of the British Empire and of the United States to the extent that any individual employed in the offices of the abovementioned agencies is eligible for membership. This range of eligibility extends to elevator operators, office boys, copy boys and copy girls.

Newspapermen who have reached executive or administrative positions where their first loyalty belongs to their proprietor, publisher or editor-in-chief are not eligible for membership. This is so for the reason that the Guild is a Union which represents only employees as apart from employer groups, and because it frequently finds itself in conflict with employer groups owing to grievances raised by its employee-group membership or groups within that membership, it obviously cannot include as members those who must serve first the interests of their employers.

Section 2, Article 1, of the Manual of the American Newspaper Guild explains its avowed purpose. Declares that section:

"The purpose of the American Newspaper Guild shall be to advance the economic interests of its members; to guarantee, as far as it is able, constant honesty in the news; to raise the standards of journalism and ethics of the *industry* (not profession); to foster friendly cooperation with all other workers and to promote industrial unionism in the newspaper industry."

Section 1 of Article 11 of the same manual explains the meaning of eligibility:

"Any person gainfully employed in and devoting the major part of his time to an editorial, business, circulation, promotion or advertising department or kindred groups of employees, of a news publication in the United States of America, its territories or Canada; or in similar work for a recognized press association, news photo agency, syndicate supplying editorial material to newspapers which pay for the service, news ticker service, newsreel company, radio news service, and radio news broadcasting company shall be eligible for membership."

Students Eligible

Section 5 of Article 11 states that "Students of accredited colleges majoring in journalism or associated with college news publications, and teachers of journalism in such colleges or students preparing for journalism as a career shall be eligible for associate membership.

Section 6 of the same article emphasizes that:

"No person whose interests lie with the employer as against the employees shall be eligible."

The American Newspaper Guild operates in much the same manner as does any other Trades Union organization. It formulates a contract to be made applicable to the newspaper or news agency in which its membership is interested. It seeks as wide a membership as available in that particular newspaper office and then presents its contract to the employer group concerned for one or more signatures of agreement. Once the newspaper office accepts such an agreement that office becomes known as a "closed shop" and, thereafter, only members of the Newspaper Guild are eligible for employment on the staff of that publication.

Should the employer seek to dispense with the services of one or more of his Guild-employees thereafter he must satisfy the Guild Executive or the Guild Local in that office that the dismissal of the one or more Guild member-workers concerned is fully justified in the eyes of the American Newspaper Guild.

Closed Shop

By the same token if a casual newspaperman walks into that office and obtains employment, his name forthwith must be submitted to Officers of the American Newspaper Guild. He must in turn become a paid-up member of the Guild within a certain given time or the employer in that office must dispense with his services.

These particular stipulations relating to eligibility of employment once a newspaper has accepted a Guild contract have evoked protests from numerous outstanding American newspaper proprietors including the publishers of the *New York Times* and *Time* Magazine. These publishers contended that those provisions caused them to surrender their right to select non-administrative members of their writing staffs and, to all intents and purposes, surrender that authority to the Guild's officialdom.

The Guild imposes a severe discipline upon its members. Members may be fined, suspended or expelled for a variety of reasons. Working for a 'shop' on strike is one such cause. Entering into what the Manual describes as a "yellow dog contract," which might injure the Guild, is another. Acting collusively with an employer or his agent to the detriment of the Guild or any of its branches is still another. And refusing or wilfully neglecting to pay dues, assessments, fines or any financial obligation to the Guild or any Branch, is yet another.

A writer, once he has become a member of the American Newspaper Guild, may be suspended or expelled as a member but he may not resign that membership. Section 16 of Article X of the Guild's manual declares that:

"Any offer to withdraw or resign from membership in the Guild shall be submitted in writing to the governing board of the local, together with reasons in writing for such contemplated withdrawal or resignation. The governing board of the local shall thereupon inquire into the causes and report upon the truth and sufficiency of the same to the membership of the local at a membership meeting. The membership shall thereon vote on whether such withdrawal shall be accepted or rejected. Any acceptance shall always be conditioned upon full payment of all financial obligations due and owing to the Guild. Upon the rejection of any offer to withdraw or resign, the membership obligations of the member making such offer shall continue in full force and effect."

The Guild is directed at the top by what is known as its International Executive Board. The organization is international to the extent that Canada is designated as one of five of its regions of activity, that Canada provides a vice-president, one of a total of five, to represent that region, while Canadians have been made eligible for membership.

The American Newspaper Guild has become a powerful group in the newspaper and publishing field in the United States. Its members, on the whole, are not the top-flight writers of the United States but they have become numerous, and every-

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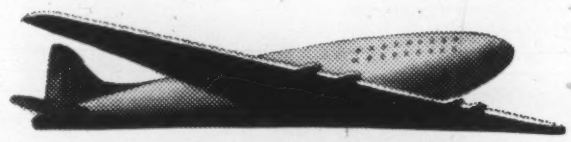

CANADA'S TRANSPORT PIONEERS BUILDED WELL

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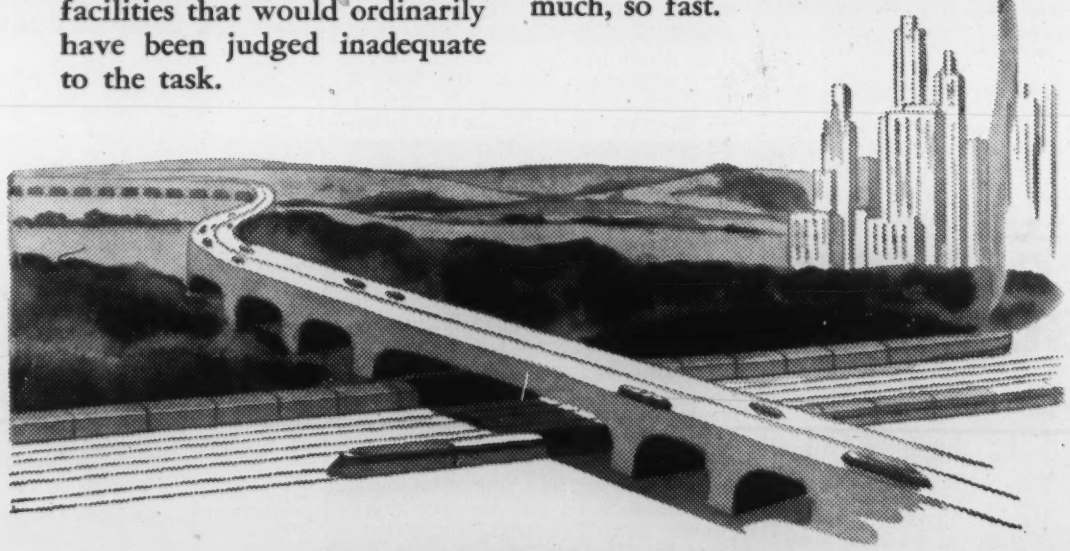
In 1943, as against 1939, car loadings reached 135 million tons—up 58.82%; transit passengers totalled 1,221 million, up 89.59%; busses carried 52 million, an increase of 36.53%; 302,000 people, or 94.83% more, travelled by air.

These figures are the more impressive when the difficulties of wartime operation are recalled. Management and personnel have had to solve innumerable problems, to handle greatly increased traffic with facilities that would ordinarily have been judged inadequate to the task.

Canada's transport pioneers — of rail, highway, water, and air—made these achievements possible. These men of vision and enterprise built, through trackless wilderness, the rails that opened Canada for Canadians. They developed the shipping on Canada's important waterways. They pioneered the Northern Skyways to create the greatest air freight traffic in the world. Thus the impelling urge of free competition built — and built well — the solid foundation of the transportation network on which wartime Canada has moved so much, so fast.



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where, throughout the United States and, I presume, now in Canada, hold not executive but important key positions.

The Guild is affiliated, as I have observed, and, in the final analysis, therefore, under the control of the Congress of Industrial Organization. Members must be prepared to go on strike at the beck and call of their officers. Guild officers are not supposed to interfere with the tenor of the writing of Guild members but occasionally, usually 'off the record', they attempt it. This happened upon the occasion of the grave Harlem riots some months ago. All Guild members in the New York region were circularized by telegram by MacManus, President of the New York District. They were informed that the Harlem riots were not race riots and, by implication, were instructed to "cover" the story accordingly. The telegrams were sent probably at the instance of Negro Guild members, for Negro newspaper workers of all categories are freely admitted to its membership.

Sympathy Main Influence

This action on the part of the Guild executive evoked vigorous protests from many newspaper proprietors and editors in New York and elsewhere. It was interpreted as an unwarranted interference with the freedom of members of the newspaper staffs concerned. That is perhaps an isolated instance of such attempts to interfere with a writer's privilege to paint the picture as he views it, true to life. In the main the Guild's influence over the writer-member's story is probably limited to that writer's natural sympathy with the aims and objects of the Guild and its labor affiliations, providing, of course, that he has become a member purely upon a voluntary basis.

I became a temporary member of the Guild unwittingly. A script-writer of a radio news broadcasting organization approached me one evening. He prevailed upon me to fill out a three-line application form and give him my cheque for the $5.00 initiation fee. I knew little of the Guild. I had heard of its existence but that was all. I was then happily situated as a writer with the Scripps - Howard New York *World - Telegram* which newspaper, incidentally, had experienced difficulties with the newspaper Guild over dismissal of incompetent employees. I did not know this at the time. Otherwise, I should not have joined the Guild, even temporarily, as I did. I had been recommended for my appointment to the New York *World-Telegram* by Mr. Jack Howard, son of Roy Howard, President of the Scripp-Howard Newspapers, and was appreciative of that Executive's attitude toward my work.

Couldn't Resign

Misleading representations caused me to accept membership in a hasty moment. No copy of the constitution or of the manual from which I now quote was made available for my perusal. When I asked if the organization was similar to the British Institute of Journalists of which I had been a member for years in Great Britain, the answer was in the affirmative. That was good enough for me. The British Institute of Journalists is a writers' society to which only writers belong and one's life as a member is not complicated by the prospect of a strike called possibly as a sympathy strike because a group of non-writers in the same industry have seen fit to lay down their tools. When, at a later date I was to find upon acceptance of an invitation to visit the Guild's headquarters in New York that I had been grossly misled concerning the construction, aims and objects of the organization, I resented the fact and, at a later date, mailed a letter of resignation to the Secretary only to be informed by return of post that "I was not permitted to resign."

My reason for resigning was not because of the nature of the organization, the fact that it was a CIO affiliate and that *ipso facto*, I had suddenly, though unwittingly, become an active Trade Unionist. It was based upon my resentment at being misled; at being induced or prevailed upon to submit an application form and surrender my cheque for an initiation fee by a series of misrepresentations.

I shall not dwell here upon the general aftermath of my experience first in joining and then in resigning from the American Newspaper Guild. That is not the aim or purpose of this article. For I am not hostile to the organization. On the contrary I believe that the American Newspaper Guild has rendered a worth-while service to thousands upon thousands of working newspapermen in the United States and many perhaps, also in Canada. It has raised the standard of living for its members insofar as it effected agreements with scores if not hundreds of newspaper offices, agreements which involved considerably higher rates of emolument for its member-workers than prevailed before. It has brought about a five-day working week for the newspaper profession generally throughout the United States and, I believe, in some offices in Canada. It has regulated hours of work, ensured health benefits, secured longer vacations, given protection to writers and others in what I call the newspaper profession but which the Guild designates the industry, in cases where an injustice to a competent, blameless writer might otherwise have been inflicted. To that extent the American Newspaper Guild has been of inestimable benefit to many hundreds and probably many thousands of newspaper writers and others associated with newspaper and news-gathering organizations.

Personally I am an independent writer with sufficient experience and (I think) writing ability at my disposal not to require the assistance of the Newspaper Guild or any other trade union organization to enable me to keep my head professionally above water. Were I to return to the United States I might or might not seek membership in the Guild. Certainly were I to accept membership it would have to be as the result of a different technique than was employed to secure my first and last—cheque for $5.00—the sum of the initiation fee.

Personally I consider that voluntary membership in the American Newspaper Guild implies an obligation unswervingly to support all Labor causes, on the part of the voluntary writer-member. For myself I do not and would not commit myself to support all or, necessarily, any labor causes. As an independent writer not associated with any political party I would feel perfectly justified, if I felt so disposed, in writing favorably of Progressive Conservative Premier Drew of Ontario today and of Federal Liberal Prime Minister King tomorrow. And because I may decide to write in praiseworthy terms concerning a speech by the Co-operative Commonwealth Leader M. J. Coldwell today does not mean, according to my standards of ethics as an independent writer, that a week hence I shall not damn him and all his works with equal vigor.

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THE TRANS-CANADA TELEPHONE SYSTEM

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Russia Aligns Writers With Fighting Men

By RAYMOND ARTHUR DAVIES

In one Russian army two detachments had a contest to see who would have possession of a book by a popular author for an evening. A division of another army during the fury of the defense of Leningrad sent a special representative to the city to buy books for the division's library.

These are two testimonials mentioned by Mr. Davies of the effectiveness of Russia's writers and painters at war, an effectiveness that has been fully realized by the Soviet leaders.

Moscow

EVERYWHERE in Moscow today can be seen posters marking the 1000th issue of the TASS-Window posters of which I have written bebefore. The design shows a cornered Hitler with the Soviet man's weapons pinning him to the wall. It is characteristic that these weapons include, in addition to the gun, also the *pen* and the *brush*.

Indeed, although the patriotic war has not produced any giants of literature, literature nevertheless has become part and parcel of the war and well earned its description by Priestley as "the conscience of the world." The Russians have discovered the means of integrating literature with their fighting and the result is a wealth of literary output of considerable merit. Probably its basic virtue is that this literature deals with truth, with reality, and one cannot but agree with Andrei Zhdanov, Secretary of the Leningrad Communist Party organizations and leader of Leningrad's defense, that for an author to "be an engineer of human souls is to stand firmly with both feet on the ground of reality."

The well-known Soviet author Nikolai Tikhonov who refused to leave Leningrad during the whole siege, and who today is president of the Soviet writers' organization, recently wrote in this connection:

"The main hero of our literature both during the period of peaceful construction and during the Patriotic War is *Truth*. We wish to hide neither the days of difficult retreat, nor the days of bitter battles, nor the tremendous tension of the country's efforts on the road to victory. We do not wish to clothe our fighters, our officers, in the brilliant garb of fairy tale heroes, or to limit ourselves to purely military description. The truth about war is a story which must shake the soul and the heart, open all moral wealth, all depth of the great spirit of the Soviet man. Indomitable will, amazing endurance, iron determination, deep understanding of events, self-sacrifice, deep consciousness—these are characteristic of the Soviet soldier, Soviet woman, old man and boy. Our hero is not limited by age."

Tikhonov says that during the early days of the war the Soviet writers did not know where to begin. They felt instinctively that they had a great deal to do and understood that to write well they would have to see events with their own eyes, to suffer along with the soldiers and to experience all the vicissitudes of war.

Take such a popular young author as Konstantin Simonov. He can be met everywhere. He participated in the Finnish war, in the march of Soviet troops into the Western Ukraine, in the retreats before the German avalanche. He can be seen in Odessa, in Moscow, in Stalingrad. His articles reflect events on all fronts, on many fronts, in many ways. His, says Tikhonov, is "the energy of youth."

"The Russian People"

Recently, I saw Simonov's play "The Russian People." One cannot speak of it as a great play, but it is intensely moving because it describes what the average people think and do under the stress of unexpected events brought about by German occupation. It is Simonov who wrote the very famous poem, perhaps the most famous poem of wartime, "Zhdi Menya" (Wait for Me) which was later successfully set to music. And his poem "Ubei Yevo" (Kill Him) which breathes with hatred, is said to be carried by many thousands of soldiers and officers at the front.

Another writer similar to Simonov is Leonid Sobolev whose recent book of short stories called "The Soul of a Mariner" has earned considerable acclaim. Sobolev describes the men of Sevastopol, of the coastal areas and manages to convey the rhythm of the battle on the sea.

Still another exceedingly popular Soviet author whose stories can be met in most newspapers after great events such as the reoccupation of Odessa or Sevastopol is Vasily Grossman. Grossman knows suffering. I saw him in the plane from Odessa on which the correspondents were returning from viewing the city. He gave the impression of a man who is not happy, and he spoke very little during the six hour trip. Later I was told that he has discovered only a few days earlier that his mother, father and all his cousins, aunts and uncles had been killed by the Germans in Berdichev.

But Grossman has written what in my opinion is the best book of this war. It is called "The People Immortal." It is the story of a Soviet political commissar and of a Red Army man and of their simple day-to-day activities, the process of the transition of their thought from the beginning of the German invasion to the point when the Red Army units in which the two men served first stopped the German advance, even though only temporarily.

Vasily Gorbatov is a further member of the young generation to capture the fancy of the Soviet reading public. His book "The Unconquered" has produced a deep impression by its description of what happens under the German yoke. First of all Soviet authors, Gorbatov described weaklings and traitors, some of whom came from even the more official circles of pre-invasion Russia. And he showed better than anyone else the division within the family under such conditions—division into the brave and fearless, into cowards, into those who would make peace with the Germans and live as best they could.

Mikhail Sholokhov

Great things are expected of Mikhail Sholokhov, segments of whose new book "They Fought for Their Country" have been appearing on and off in Soviet magazines for some time. From what I have seen this will be a fine book, possibly the best of this period. It describes the daily weight of the war upon the people, the burden of soul-destroying retreat, the reactions of the common men and common women, the subjects of conversation among the soldiers which are so much like those among our men, or among the British or Americans—farms, animals, fish, women, food.

You abroad have already heard in America of "Rainbow" by Wanda Wasilewska. Although the book has been awarded the Stalin Prize there is a great deal of discussion among people in the Soviet Union about its merit. It fairly breathes with hatred and in my opinion its over-emphasis on hatred weakens its effect.

Space does not permit to mention other authors in any detail. Especially because one cannot discuss the Soviet literary scene without giving their due to the many and very fine poets brought to the surface by the war. Almost everyone in Russia interested in poetry—and most Russians are—knows the name of Vera Inber who wrote the "Meridian of

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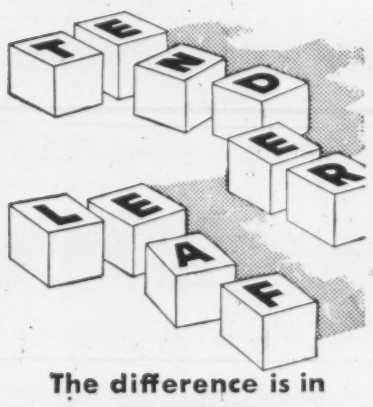

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Pulkovo" during the siege of Leningrad, in which she recorded her feelings under the impact of the struggle to save the city. Olga Bergholtz wrote "February Diary" in which she proved herself to be an artist of high quality, much higher than what her pre-war work had given reason to expect. Best known perhaps is the poem "Zoya" by Margarita Aligher in which she descries the end of Zoya Kosmedemyanskaya, that almost legendary young Moscow girl who was killed by the Germans when she refused to reveal the whereabouts of her partisan comrades.

Old Sagas Revived

An interesting form of poetry is the revival of the old Russian sagas called "byliny" which appeal to the Russian mind and are especially beloved by the soldiers.

Still it is easy for authors to write when they know that their work is so well received as it is in the Red Army and among the people. It is said that in the army led by Guards Lieutenant General Gorbatov, Nikolai Ostrovsky's book "How Steel Was Tempered" became a sort of a bible. No one knows how it began, but the book was read and reread in all of the companies and battalions. Once two detachments almost came to a pitched battle over who would have the book for the evening.

Then it was decided that the book could be had by the group that had killed most Germans during the day. One soldier said: "It sure was hot. I thought that on our left flank Nikolai Ostrovsky manned a machine gun and that helped."

Among Ukrainian soldiers Shevchenko's "Kobsar" plays the same role. In many companies the book was handed to the man who did the best work that day.

The whole of Russia smiled over the order issued in the 2nd Battalion of the partisan division headed by "Dedushka" (Grandpa) which said: "All newspapers may be used for smokes with the exception of the portions containing Ehrenbourg's articles."

At the front the book is a weapon. A division that was defending Leningrad once sent a special representative to the city to buy books for its library. New books were unobtainable and when the used volumes arrived, each one was marked as to its defects, and every reader was held strictly accountable for the condition of the book. The loss of a page meant that the soldier would not get any more books from the library.

In this connection one might say a few words about the enormous popularity of Ilya Ehrenbourg. The key to this probably lies in the fact that he gravely and cruelly unmasked the base nature of the "unconquerable" German and destroyed him satirically and sarcastically. The Russians say that Ehrenbourg first of all killed the fear of the German among the Russian fighters.

Writing for Children

Although most Soviet authors are occupied with production for the war, they are not forgetting one aspect of writing which has always been highly honored in Russia, writing for children. In Russia there exists a special publishing house for children's books, although it has been seriously handicapped in wartime for lack of paper and labor. Among books for children and adolescents that have appeared in wartime are "Stepan Polosukhin" by L. Solovyev, "Bagration" by S. Golobov, "How Man Became a Giant" by Ilyin, "Your Defenders" by Lev Kassil, the latter about weapons used by the Red Army.

Of course, the children's public is not exactly the same as with us. "One must take into account," Tikhonov wrote, "that we now have happy children and unhappy children, children who are dying under German yoke, orphans, inmates of children's homes, children partisans. Remember the remarkable incident when partisans in a forest encountered a boy firing a machinegun. 'Where did you get it?' they asked. He replied: "I love weapons. I have many of them. If you want some I will give them to you. I have rifles and keep them hung on trees. I even have a cannon. I hid it."

This incident illustrates how varied is the public of the Soviet writer today and how careful he must be to approach all the new problems which have become common to some of the people and still remain unknown to others. The writer has become a government leader in effect. He is consulted by the people and often the government and the Communist Party. It is well known in the Soviet Union that Ehrenbourg knows of many events as soon as they become known in the Kremlin. This is done so that he may write his articles in tune with events.

Some writers have become government officials and leaders. Barbarus Vares, the Esthonian author, is the chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the Esthonian Soviet Socialist Republic. The Ukrainian poet Bazhan, is the vice-chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the Ukraine. Alexander Korneichuk, author of the famous play "Front", is Commissar for Foreign Affairs of the Ukrainian Republic. The writer Tychina is the commissar for public education of the Ukraine. Wanda Wasilewska is the chairman of the Union of Polish Patriots. And these are only some of the many names that might be mentioned in this connection.

After the war, when the achievements of Soviet writers, dramatists and poets are measured in retrospect, they will probably be found to contain many deficiencies. But just the same, the world will recognize that they have performed a tremendous historic duty by making literature serve the ends of human advancement, of human preservation.

To finish the German beast in his own lair! Drawn by V. Fomichev.

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ISN'T IT THE TRUTH? By Ti-Jos No. 53

...IN HIS LAST LETTER MY HUSBAND SAID: "TRY TO KEEP THE HOME FRONT ON AN EVEN KEEL, FOR JUNIOR'S SAKE AS WELL AS MINE."
THERE'S NOT MUCH WE CAN DO
WELL WE CAN HELP FIGHT INFLATION, NANCY!
SOUNDS FINE; BUT HOW DO YOU DO IT?
IT SOUNDS TRITE! BUT IT'S ALL IN THAT SLOGAN "WORK, SAVE, LEND!" YOU KNOW...SPEND AS LITTLE AS POSSIBLE, ALWAYS RESPECT THE CEILING...NEVER BUY IN BLACK MARKETS
SURE I KNOW YOU'RE RIGHT AND FOR THEIR SAKE WE SHOULD TRY IT!

THEIR FUTURE IS IN OUR HANDS

So far we're winning the fight against inflation. That's because the great majority of Canadians have backed the price-control policy. As long as we continue to do so the ceiling will hold. For the sake of the boys overseas and of our children, this is the very least we can do.

JOHN LABATT LIMITED
London Canada

THE BOOKSHELF

CONDUCTED BY J. E. MIDDLETON

An Accountant Tries Unraveling the Mystery in All Pockets

MONEY, by W. A. McKague. (Dominion Association of Chartered Accountants, Toronto. 25c.)

THAT ghostly commodity called money is difficult to explain. You think you have it completely enclosed in a screen of definition when it is gone. As Artemus Ward said of the flea, "You put down your hand on the place where it formerly was." Here is a silver dollar, containing an ounce of metal worth at the market about 30 cents. But it buys a dollar's worth of goods, not by itself alone, but because it is supposed to be exchangeable for a dollar in gold. But there is no gold save in a vault, because the Government has "gone off the gold standard," and allows the Bank of Canada to issue promises to pay the holder of a piece of paper "one dollar on demand." What is that dollar? Another piece of paper! It sounds like a fairy story.

A Chartered Accountant is not good at fairy stories. He wants a foundation, a reality, from which to begin his argument and do his figuring. So the author of this booklet who probably knows more about money than the majority of his fellows looks at the mountain of gold held at Fort Knox and determines that the United States is in the way to become the world's banker since gold is universally acceptable as money, despite what Governments declare to be legal tender within their boundaries.

The dangers of "fiat money" when lavishly issued are clearly set forth. "The curse (of inflation) has come upon me, said the Lady of Shalott." As for the varied money theories of the Socialist they would require "a superhuman intelligence and involve an unnatural rigidity, as compared with the fluidity of present practice. There is no point in using more money than is needed for the job, even if it is only costless paper money." A most interesting study.

•

The Effort that Failed

FREEDOM ROAD, a novel, by Howard Fast. (Collins, $3.00.)

THERE was a time when Southern white men and black sought to work in unity. That time was for a few years immediately after the Civil War. But the attempt was spoiled by the Ku Klux Klan with its white sheets, its fiery crosses and its cowardly murders, by the inability of the negroes in the mass to get the "feel" of freedom in a hostile environment, and by the exploiting carpetbaggers from the North. So the whole land bogged down in a slough of race hatred and frustration.

The tale is told in this incisive and thoughtful novel. Gideon Jackson, a former negro field-hand on the Carwell estate, has in him the stuff of leadership, and is chosen by his fellows to attend the Convention in Charleston, S.C., set up under Federal auspices to draft a new constitution for the State. He walks a hundred miles to Charleston, ignorant and afraid, knowing freedom as a strange and terrible goddess, but willing to venture all for her.

While sitting by day in a fog of misunderstanding, by nights he is toiling over a spelling book, teaching himself by main strength and sweat the awesome arts of reading and writing. But he has treasures of commonsense and an innate power that in time commands respect even from whites, rich and poor, who revile him to his face but accept his suggestions. In time he goes to the State Senate, then to Congress, and sends his boy to Edinburgh for a medical course.

But all this time the impoverished planters are in conspiracy to terrorize the negroes and make the new constitution a dead letter. Following outrage after outrage against negroes, and whites who co-operate with them, the tension snaps in open battle. Gideon is killed. The votes of negroes in the Hayes-Tilden election are stolen and nullified, and the State settles into a state of Jim-Crow-ism, with the Federal power doing nothing about it.

Recently some distinguished novels have dealt with the Southern Question. This is a leader among them, admirable in structure, brilliant in characterization, beautiful in its writing, and with tenderness of spirit even coloring its indignation. "This freedom" is beginning to mean something in American literature and American thinking.

•

Caricaturist

ALL EMBARRASSED, by William Steig. (Collins, $2.50.)

A BOOK of drawings, 101 pages, by a satirist who looks at people with so deep a contempt that he won't even trouble to draw them decently. His caricatures out-Thurber Thurber in leanness of line, but usually they are too savage to be funny.

•

A Bad Record

CRIME IN CANADA AND THE WAR, by H. G. Wyatt. (Oxford, 35c.)

FOUR times as many people are convicted of serious crime in Canada as in England and Wales. The conviction of juveniles, from 16 to 21 years, has increased from 238 per 100,000 of that age in 1911 to 850 in 1940, and doubtless when the figures are released the increase of the last four years will be striking.

The author of this pamphlet has had long experience in the work of prison reform in England and has served as a Professor of Psychology in various Colleges in India and the United States. He argues that the incidence of crime is an index of the general maturity or otherwise of a democracy and wonders why Canada has taken no effective action to bring into practice the general policy recommended by a Royal Commission eight years ago; a Report available to the General Public from the King's Printer at a price of $1.

•

Ancient Capital

QUEBEC: Historic Seaport, by Mazo de la Roche. (McClelland & Stewart, $4.00.)

HAVING dealt bountifully with *Jalna* and Company, the author turns to the real people who from 1608 onward made the city of Quebec. She counts herself only a temporary historian and gives warning that if her readers are not interested she will not pursue the trade further. But they will be interested, for she brings to the annals of the old grey city a lively spirit and a quick imagination.

Of course the field has already been fully harvested, by Kirby and Parker, by Parkman and Wrong, and particularly by Doughty, but a tale ten times told about struggle and romance may be told an eleventh or even a twelfth time if the teller be not dull and prosy. And Miss de la Roche is not that.

All books mentioned in this issue, if not available at your bookseller's, may be purchased by postal or money order to "Saturday Night Book Service", 73 Richmond Street W., Toronto.

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IPANA and MASSAGE can do so much for your smile

AN attractive, radiant smile can make all the difference in the world! But remember—it takes healthy gums as well as sparkling teeth to make a really winning smile.

So look after your smile. You'll find Ipana Tooth Paste and massage will benefit your gums as well as your teeth. For Ipana not only makes your teeth sparkle, but it is especially designed to aid massage in keeping gums firm and healthy.

Today's soft foods require too little chewing—gums don't get the exercise they need; they become tender and flabby and sometimes bleed. That tinge of "pink" warns you to see your dentist immediately. It may not be serious but your dentist is the one to decide.

However, don't wait for trouble! Start now to make and keep your teeth brighter, your gums firmer, your smile more charming with Ipana Tooth Paste and massage.

Never Ignore "Pink Tooth Brush"

For Brighter Teeth, Firmer Gums, use

IPANA AND MASSAGE

THE BOOKSHELF

Cromwell, Copenhagen, Concord in Three Lively Stories

By W. S. MILNE

LAND FROM THE WATERS, by Doreen Wallace. (Collins, $2.75.)

THE HOUSE WITH THE GREEN TREE, by Kelvin Lindemann. (McClelland & Stewart, $3.75.)

TRUMPET TO ARMS, by Bruce Lancaster. (McClelland & Stewart, $3.25.)

THE first of these is a novel of the English fen-country in the seventeenth century. Cromwell is one of the chief characters in the story. We see him first as a country gentleman, becoming adviser to the men of the fens, whose whole way of life is being threatened by the new drainage and enclosure projects imported from Holland by Dutch engineers. The fenmen are represented by a young farmer, John Joslyn. Soon Cromwell is involved in larger affairs, and Joslyn becomes leader of the fen men in the struggle against the King, and an officer in Cromwell's new army. The novel follows the story of the civil war and the execution of Charles up to the death of Cromwell. Joslyn helps defend Ely against the Royalists, and is at length reconciled to seeing land recovered from the waters. The early part of the story, particularly John's wooing and marrying of Bridget, is perhaps better done than the more purely historical episodes. Miss Wallace's gift is best displayed in the telling of a simple sentimental tale; she is not as successful in the depicting of great themes.

Copenhagen of the eighteenth century is where the house with the green tree is located, but the story shifts to Danish Guinea and the Nicobar Islands before it is through. The house is that of Christopher Isert, a prosperous grocer with imagination. His ambition is to develop Denmark's overseas trade and expand her colonial empire by breaking the Dutch spice monopoly. He wants to see Danish colonies self-supporting and a source of raw materials for the home markets, instead of being mere military stations to protect the slave trade. He sends his son Faith off in pursuit of his dreams. Faith disappears, but Ditlev, Faith's son, carries old Isert's plans into another generation. He too dies unsuccessful, and the responsibility is now that of his younger brother, Waldemar. Old Christopher has died but his work is carried on at home by Faith's widow, Thomasine, and his brother Nicolai. The irritating thing about this story is the way it jumps about from one set of characters to another. What unity it possesses is that of old Isert's ambition: to found a mighty merchant empire, but his descendants and representatives never seem to have enough drive and character to justify the fuss made over them. While historically the theme could not have made a success story, yet characters more nobly conceived might have possessed tragic greatness that would give power to the novel. The story is smoothly translated by Professor Henry Alexander of Queen's University.

Another eighteenth century tale is "Trumpet to Arms," dealing with the first two years of the American Revolutionary War. Bruce Lancaster has handled his historical theme with distinction, and his story-telling with skill and gusto. Fact and fiction are agreeably blended, so that wherever the details are not fully authenticated, they remain highly plausible, which is all that should be asked of a good historical yarn. The hero, Ripley Mayne, is a young Massachusetts farmer, a graduate of Harvard, who by no fault of his own becomes in 1775 a deserter from the Royal Marines. He returns home to Concord in time to help train the local militia, and it is between those militia of Middlesex county and a detachment of redcoats from Boston that the first brush of the war occurs. Rip's naval experience makes him a valuable aide to Colonel Glover, commander of the twenty-first (later the fourteenth) Massachusetts Infantry, Marbleheaders who play a distinguished part in the campaign. They help Knox get the guns from Ticonderoga. They make possible the evacuation of Long Island, and ferry Washington across the Delaware to his surprise attack on Trenton. In all this Rip plays a heroic part, but finds time for a very pleasant romantic interlude. In the course of his adventures, he and his friend Cuyler are taken prisoner, and the author makes excellent use of this episode for purposes of comedy.

The story has its serious note. The thirteen colonies were very slow to see that it was their common interests that were threatened. There were isolationists in those days too, and in the first two years of the struggle, the Americans owed more to the timidity and incompetence of Gage and Howe than to their own efforts. Lancaster never attempts to make all his Yankees heroes and all his English villains. Indeed, once he has become accustomed to having redcoats referred to as "lobsters," the touchiest U.E.L. Tory of them all could read the tale without offence, and before it finished, cheer the winner. Mr. Lancaster's brilliant "Bright to the Wanderer" has been followed by another story on the same theme, the little man's resistance to established privilege which has abused its power, and although "Bright to the Wanderer" had a special appeal to Torontonians, I think that "Trumpet to Arms" may be the more delightful book. But both are outstanding novels.

•

LEGEND AND OTHER POEMS, by Gwendolen Merrin. (Ryerson, 50c.)

THE prevailing theme of these well-fashioned verses is the dream and fear of the mother for the child expected or newly-born. But the best of them touches on the hopes of youth, like self-created stars, shining, or waning, with the victories or defeats of life.

•

THEY SHALL BUILD ANEW, by Austin Campbell. (Ryerson, 50c.)

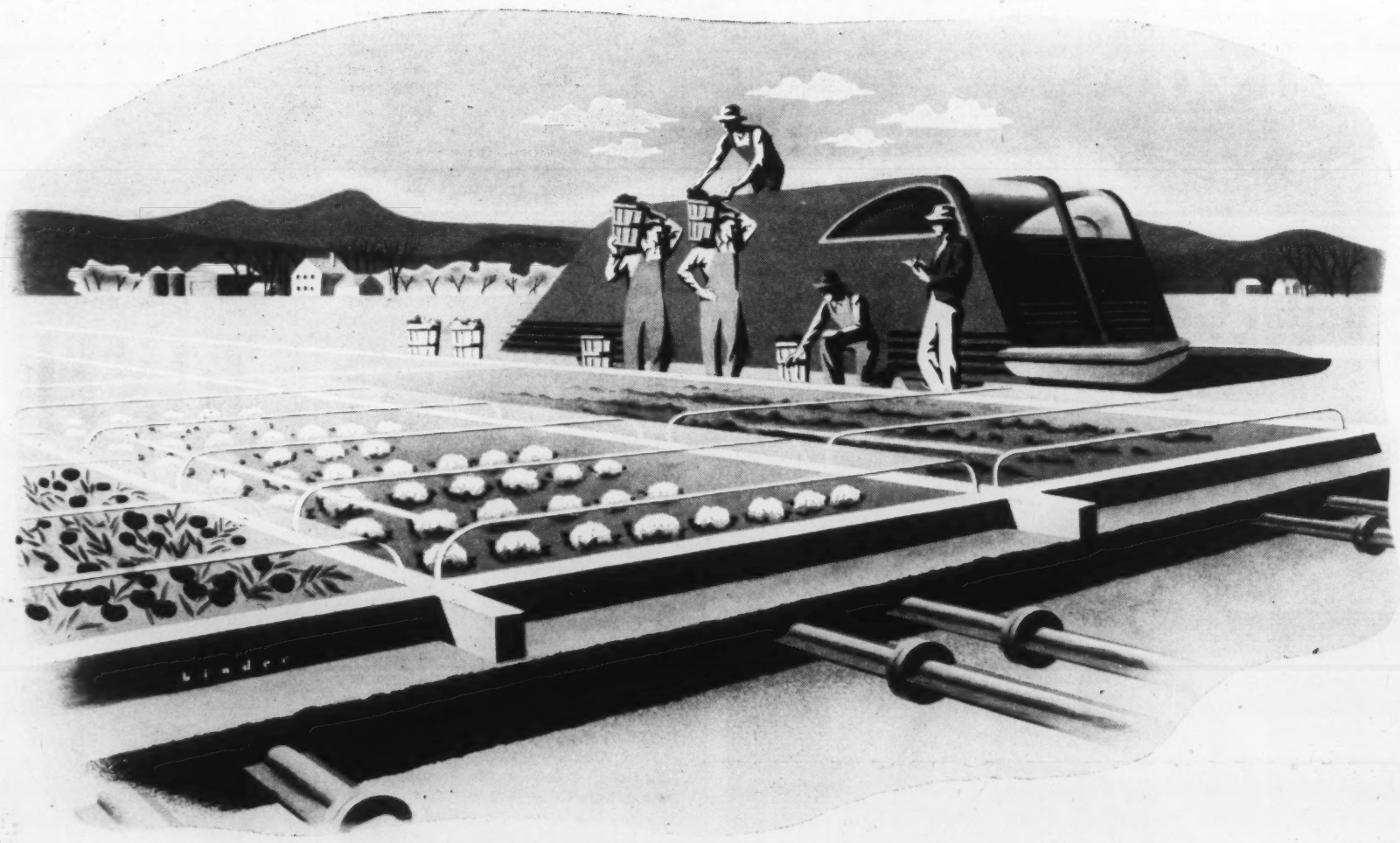
VERSE mostly in free style, gentle in spirit, fearless even before the ruin of the world and with no little elegance of word and rhythm.

•

CHIPS, the Story of a Cocker Spaniel, by Diana Thorne and Connie Moran. (Winston, $2.00.)

RADIANT color-pictures of an engaging puppy and his adventures in search of a young master. Little folks from six years upwards will enjoy this.

Fresher, cheaper food for your table by *men who think of tomorrow*



TOMORROW'S EVERGROWING GARDENS . . . Why should garden-fresh vegetables be available only in summer? Why should rich, ripe strawberries be a luxury in winter? MEN WHO THINK OF TOMORROW are doing something about it. In Scotland, where seasons are short, it has been possible to grow six to eight crops of vegetables a year by heating truck gardens with underground steam pipes—under glass in winter, open to the air in summer.

MEN WHO THINK OF TOMORROW are planning now to feed the world better than it has ever been fed before, to make it healthier than ever before. It is a glorious future to which we may look . . . *but only after this war is won!*

Are you working at your "war job" as hard as you can?

Are you saving and turning in wastepaper to help meet the serious shortage this country faces in the manufacture of containers for war materials?

Are you collecting and turning in every last drop of fat from your kitchen to help feed the hungry machines that turn it into TNT?

Are you heeding the Government's plea to curtail your personal travel so that troops and supplies can move freely over our already congested transportation systems?

Have you added your blood to that of millions of others to provide life-saving plasma for our wounded?

And have you increased your purchases of War Savings Certificates and Victory Bonds to the limit of your ability . . . and are you holding on to them?

Only by working hard at these and scores of other "war jobs" can we be sure of Victory . . . and the ever-ripening fruits of Victory. Let us *all* be MEN WHO THINK OF TOMORROW!

THE HOUSE OF SEAGRAM

All Seagram plants in Canada and the United States are engaged in the production of high-proof alcohol. High-proof Alcohol for War is used in the manufacture of Smokeless Powder, Synthetic Rubber, Plastics, Drugs and Medicines, Photographic Film, Drawing Inks, Navigation Instruments and many other wartime products.

"Coronation"

A "COMMUNITY" PATTERN

Silvo helps you to care for treasures in silver that cannot be replaced to-day.

Cherish your precious silverware with particular care. You have it now, but it may be a long time before you can add to your collection. Follow the advice of the makers of this gracious design and use Silvo. It reveals the full, shimmering lustre of the design—and does it as gently as a magic spell.

S23

Silvo
LIQUID SILVER POLISH

Oriental Cream
GOURAUD

The Cream used by famous stage and screen stars. Your mirror will show results.

White, Flesh, Rachel, Sun Tan

WORLD OF WOMEN

Romanticism of Old Masters Seen in Hats Designed for Today

By BERNICE COFFEY

SEVERAL months ago visitors to the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York might have seen an attractive looking woman of indeterminate age accompanied by a girl with a sketch pad. As the two paused before the masterpieces there, the woman with the reddish-blonde hair would dictate comments to her companion. A glance over the shoulder of the latter would reveal that the hats shown in the paintings were being drawn with rapid strokes. And there they would have seen the beginning of the Florence Reichman collection of hats for fall.

The other day Mrs. Reichman came to Canada to present her collection in person. Her hats are distinguished by their ability to make the wearers look prettier than they have any right to expect, and by their excellent taste. And this season she has borrowed from sources such as Rembrandt, Vermeer, Renoir, and others—all of whom knew thoroughly the importance of a hat in creating a mood, delineating character.

As a result there is the draped turban of the Magii, the halo of Fra Lippi, the coif from the Dutch school of Vermeer, the soft appealing hats of Renoir.

Mrs. Reichman emphasizes that she designs her hats for the woman who never wants to be eccentric but wants to present a complete picture in which no part of her ensemble is more important than the other. "In short," she remarks, "the woman who wants to look as young as possible."

Some of the highlights — a high forward thrust postillion of black felt trimmed with gold ribbon . . . another forward thrust postillion of grey felt, crushed and gathered at the front . . . of Renoir inspiration, a young sailor type of black velvet with brown ribbon massed in loops at the front and worn spang straight on top of the head . . . frankly glamor stuff, a large hat with an upcurling brim of massed ombre ostrich shading from deep rose to pale pink at the tips—too wonderful for the mother of a bride . . . and a little sister of this for the less expansive occasion.

Borrowed and adapted from Rembrandt's "Flora" is the up-turned Breton sailor of black velvet with a huge cabbage rose massed at the front . . . and again a smaller version in a less "important" hat which also has the large rose, plus a tiny bud that nods down over the front brim. . . Vermeer's "Young Girl Asleep" contributes a hat of great charm. Built in a half coif of black velvet with a high halo of ropes of white ermine softly knotted at the top to increase the height, it is skillfully fashioned so that the hair may be drawn through at the sides. . . "Sybil"—with a bow in the direction of Rembrandt—is a black half turban with pearls in a double loop over the forehead.

And what of fashions in general? Mrs. Reichman believes that after the war there will be little or no beige—it's too much like khaki. Black will be worn, of course, but it will be "lively" black and never sombre. When controls are lifted there will be more "swing" to clothes with controlled midriffs. At present the slightly flared tunic, fitted at the waist, is coming to the fore in New York. By Spring, Mrs. Reichman prophesies, this flare will come down into the skirts of dresses. The tailored suit is soft and is being worn with an Edwardian fur cape. Skirts are still short but they will be longer comes Spring.

And as a parting word about hats —there should be a hat for each basic costume. . . Women will never give up the off-the-face hat "because it is young." . . . Always wear a hat the same color as the frock if you want to look taller than you are.

Community On Parade

A graphic presentation of how social service functions, and what it means in terms of the individual will be offered in an exhibition, "Community on Parade," to be presented September 19th to 30th, on the fifth floor of the main store of the T. Eaton Company Ltd., Toronto.

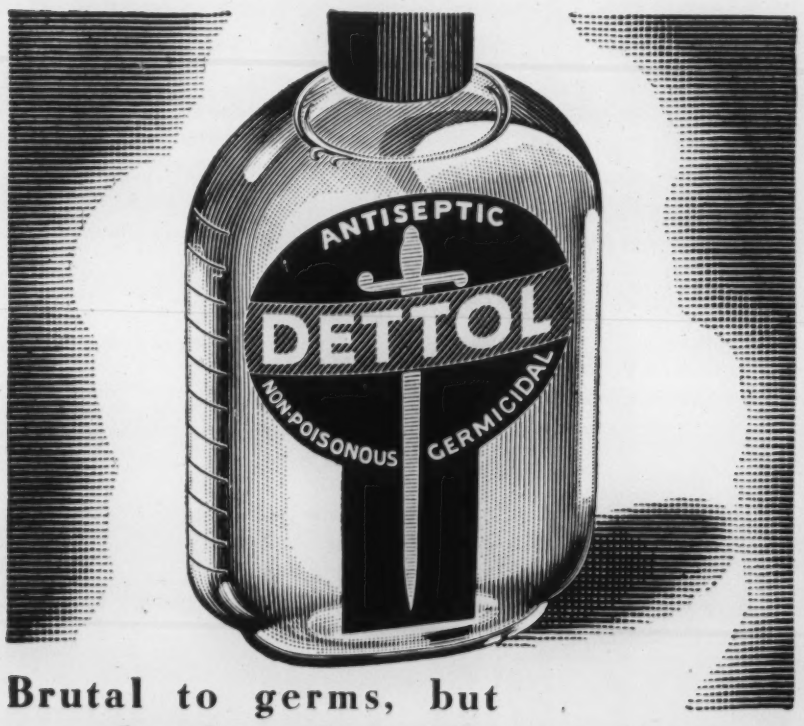
In a series of dramatic scenes,—in action, picture, word and story,—the exhibition will depict the services rendered, from infancy to old age, to the citizens of Toronto, by the 75 social agencies federated within the United Welfare Chest.

Action has been emphasized throughout the planning of the exhibition. For example, child training will be seen in actual operation,—a nursery school where trained supervisors guide the feet of children in their first steps toward citizenship within a democracy. Settlement work, with settlement workers teaching the fingers of older children cleverness in handicrafts and constructive hobbies will be seen in operation. The aged too will be represented in person—charming old people — from the centres where problems of the later years find solution in security, friendship, occupation.

A daily program in the theatre adjoining will offer stage novelties, —a ventriloquist will dramatize some of the highlights of social service. A cartoonist will liven them in clever drawings. Radio features, moving pictures will diversify the program.

The exhibition will be open to the public, admission free, during store hours, September 19th to 30th.

Puffed beret, bejewelled with sequins, caught with beads, this is one of the Florence Reichman collection for fall, presented by the designer herself this week at Simpson's Millinery Salon, in Toronto.



Brutal to germs, but kind and gentle to you

Here is an antiseptic several times stronger germicidally than pure carbolic acid, and yet entirely non-poisonous and safe. A child could use it. To the germs that cause and spread infection, 'Dettol' is deadly: a swift and ruthless killer. But to you, and the delicate tissues which the germs invade, 'Dettol' is kind and gentle, and in emergency could safely be used at full strength on an open wound.

MEAT PIE THAT'S DIFFERENT
Brown ½ lb. diced raw beef or 1 cup diced leftover meat in 2 tbs. fat. Cook thoroughly if raw meat is used. Add a 10 oz. tin Heinz Vegetable Soup, 1 cup water, ½ tsp. salt and dash of cayenne pepper. Combine thoroughly. Pour into well-greased casserole. Prepare half of standard recipe for baking powder biscuits. Pat dough to quarter-inch thickness and cut with 2-inch biscuit cutter. Arrange 8 biscuits on top of meat mixture. Bake 20 min. in hot oven (400 degrees F.) Serves 2 or 3.
YOU'LL NEED—½ lb. raw or leftover meat, 10 oz. tin Heinz Vegetable Soup, biscuit ingredients.
How to make plain dishes
TASTE SUPERB
. . . An ideal base for quick, thrifty beef stew or a marvellous meat pie is the new Condensed HEINZ VEGETABLE SOUP. You'll also find it makes a nourishing mainstay for lunch or supper.
BEEF STEW THAT'S DIFFERENT
Saute a small onion, diced, and 2 tablespoons chopped green pepper in 2 tbs. fat. Add ½ lb. diced raw beef or 1 cup diced leftover meat. Brown. Cook thoroughly if raw meat is used. Add a 10 oz. tin Heinz Vegetable Soup, 1 cup water, ½ tsp. salt, dash of cayenne pepper. Simmer until heated thoroughly. Serves 3.
YOU'LL NEED—Onion, green pepper, ½ lb. raw or leftover meat, 10 oz. tin Heinz Vegetable Soup.
HEINZ Condensed VEGETABLE SOUP
57 VARIETIES
57

TORONTO AD. 7361 SATURDAY NIGHT PRESS MONTREAL LA. 9119
Advertising and Publication Printers

Fledgling: Initiation of a Fellow Into World of the Three R's

By MAY RICHSTONE

"I DON'T want to go to kindergarten," maintains Son stoutly. "Not unless you come and stay with me."

You don't know whether it's asking too much of the educational system to allow Mother to spend a term in kindergarten; you do know that it's asking too much of Mother.

Despite the halcyon pictures you paint of the delights that await him there, reluctant indeed is the son you propel toward school on the appointed day. Brimming with eagerness, scrubbed and polished, the other children dance gaily ahead of you.

"See how happy they are to go to school," you point out.

Son refuses to be intrigued.

"They're crazy," he mutters, from the lofty height of his five and a half years. Secretly you are inclined to agree with him.

Talk about laggard feet. One iota slower and Son would be walking backward.

"Let's skip along," you suggest brightly.

The idea appeals to Son. What do you care if you look rather ridiculous skipping down the street like an aging gazelle? You're making progress, aren't you.

Or are you? In an ill-fated moment, Son stumbles and takes a flying nose-dive. Ordinarily, a fall like that wouldn't ruffle his equanimity. But since his world is already crumbling, he breaks into howls of anguish. You mop up the tears hastily, but there is no time really, to calm and soothe. Tears are just beneath the surface as you proceed.

Tears become a torrent again as you reach the steps of school.

"I don't want to go!" he howls.

You get him subdued again. Gently but firmly you guide him inside the door and up to the corridor where the kindergarten line is forming.

The teacher bears down upon you, all smiles of welcome.

"What's your name?" she asks Son in an ingratiating tone.

"Boo-hoo!" he bawls lustily.

Her smile congeals.

"We don't want any crying boys here," she says peremptorily. "If you want to cry, go home with Mother and come again tomorrow."

Crack of Doom

To Son, these words have an ineffable wisdom and a magic effect. To you, they sound like the crack of doom. You don't blame the teacher. Why should she welcome a case of weeping to sweep through her class like a plague!

So home you and Son wend your chastened way. This is a reverse; but you aren't licked yet. It's kindergarten for Son, or bust. For his sake and yours too. He needs the association with other children and the constructive activity. You need those brief few hours of respite to forget that you are a mother and to remember that you are an individual.

Dad, when he comes home, booms jovially, "And how was school today?"

You and Son have prepared a story that skirts the ragged edge of truth. Son explains reluctantly, "Today we went to school just to look. Tomorrow I'll go and stay."

Dad's eyes question yours.

"That's right," you affirm. "We're beginning school tomorrow. And *after* school, we're going out to buy a new airplane."

Let who will sniff at this dangling of a bribe. You call it the reward technique.

"Fine!" says Dad enthusiastically. "And if you've been a good boy in school, over the week-end, I'll take you out to the airport."

Every man has his price; if there is an airplane involved, Son can usually be beguiled.

Once more, on the following day, you scrub and shine up your prospective school boy. But today you leave home early; you have an important mission to execute before school. Into the neighborhood toy shop you and Son march to select the airplane that you will buy after school.

With due deliberation, Son decides on a box of three cardboard models which cost the staggering sum of twenty-five cents. You examine these models carefully. They have to be assembled, and some of these things are far beyond your skill. These are quite simple. If Son can't do them, you can. If you can't, Dad will come to the rescue.

"And now we'll go to school." You use the exhilarated tone that makes school synonymous with circus.

Meekly, resignedly, like a lamb to the slaughter, Son comes along.

Up the steps of school you go. No tears yet. Through the door and down the halls. No tears yet. Right up to the line of children and the kindergarten teacher. You hand over your son and his entrance slip, and turn to flee.

"Come," you hear Teacher say kindly to Son, "you'll stand at the head of the line."

Over your shoulder you see Son standing valiantly at the head of the line, boo-hooing softly away.

Centuries later you wait at the door of school; you wait—for you know not what. Exuberant children begin to catapult out. There, suddenly, stands Son at your side.

"Hello, Mother," he says in a detached fashion.

"How did you like school?" you probe.

"It's all right," he states casually, steering you toward the toy shop and the promised airplanes. "We played with pegs, we marched and we painted. I told the class the story of the three bears. Tomorrow we buy War Stamps."

Here is success beyond your fondest hopes. He told the class a story. The fledgling has tried his wings and they hold. Out of the sheltering nest he has ventured, into the cold, cruel world on his own. And he told the class a story. His world spins again on a solid core. You restrain the impulse to hug him wildly. He wouldn't like it. He is a big boy now. He goes to school.

PROMISE

I PUNCH a time clock valiantly
While garbed in denim blue
And glory in the feeling that
I am helping you.

When you come back, I'll say goodbye
To the world of industry—
You can have your job back, dear,
Just by marrying me!

MAY RICHSTONE.

THE SMART COLLEGE GIRL
Majors in Beauty

Not a snap course, you say? Of course not . . . but what results you get! Not mere passing marks, mind you . . . but *cum laude* and with honors that aren't just written on parchment.

No indeed . . . the college girl who applies herself to better looks as diligently as she applies herself to chemistry or athletics is going to have honors as long as she likes. She's smart enough to take care of her skin and hair and figure right NOW, building for the future . . . instead of waiting until faults begin to show, troubles get out of hand. She follows the beauty routine planned for her young skin by Elizabeth Arden . . . cleansing . . . toning . . . smoothing.

CLEANSE with Ardena Cleansing Cream, 1.25 and 3.50. Use Fluffy Cleansing Cream for quick cleansing between make-ups, 1.25 and 3.50
TONE with Ardena Skin Lotion, 1.25 and 2.40
SMOOTH with Ardena Velva Cream, 1.25 and 3.50

Elizabeth Arden

SIMPSON'S TORONTO

1008 AND AT SMARTEST SHOPS IN EVERY TOWN

Soothe irritated eyes with Murine

Just put 2 drops in each eye!

Originated by an eye physician, Murine brings soothing relief to eyes that are tired, burning or smarting. Just two drops in each eye and Murine starts at once to soothe and refresh. Murine contains 7 ingredients . . . is used in thousands of war industries and first-aid kits. Safe . . . gentle . . . soothing. Use it yourself.

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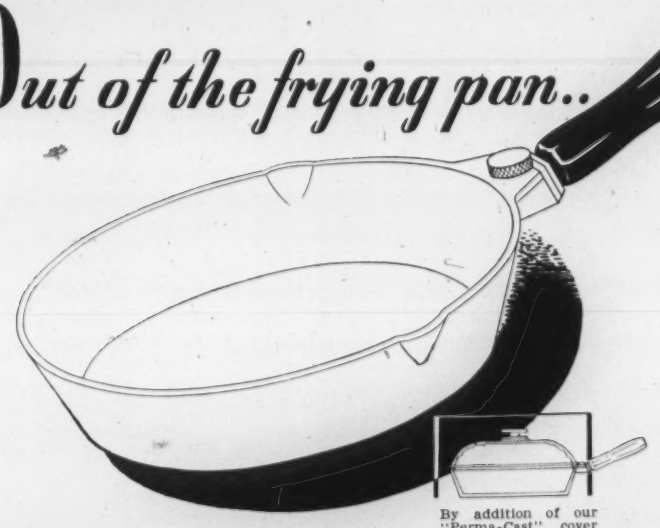
Out of the frying pan..



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THE FEMININE OUTLOOK

Return: the Story of a Man Who Came Back and a Woman

By MARY L. AKSIM

THE hospital train was cutting through the warm velvet of the June night now and lights were out, but nobody in the Amp car was sleeping. Bert could see Corky's big bulk against a window, his bad leg stuck up on a pillow. Corky was enjoying a forbidden cigarette in the darkness, as were two others in beds farther along.

A hot slice of air kept pushing in from the door at the end of the car. Bert wiped the sweat from his face and swung his leg out on top of the blanket. Why didn't somebody say something? You could hear them thinking plenty.

Funny thing, he thought, the nearer we get home the less there is to talk about. Back there the fellows used to read their letters aloud and talk all day about the kids and things, but now they were just so many clams.

The night orderly looked in. "Everyone accounted for?" That old joke, but the three cigarettes disappeared. The silence closed in again.

Tomorrow they would be home again and he had to think what he was going to do about Eve . . . who didn't know that he was coming back a cripple. How did people feel about a man whose right arm was gone and his right leg from below the knee?

The nurses didn't seem to mind at all, but then Eve wasn't a nurse. Nurses are cool, starched angels of mercy and Eve was not cool, nor starched, nor an angel and that was why he loved her . . . and why he had never been able to tell her what his injuries were.

The orderly went through again. He stopped at Bert's bed. "Anything wrong?" he asked.

"No, nothing wrong."

Corky said that a man always remembers a woman as she is when he first meets her, no matter how she changes later, but a woman sees a man exactly as he is. Too bad. He hadn't been hard on Eve's eyes in his uniform with the swinging kilt. But she would see him as he was now . . . with a leg and an arm left back there. God, that night on the beaches.

"Just a shot in the arm," said the nursing sister. "You're not getting any sleep."

He Would Write

Corky knew a fellow who had been in a demolition, face all twisted and scarred, and his wife had screamed when she saw him and put out her hand to keep him from touching her. Well, he wouldn't touch Eve at all. He wouldn't tell her that he was home. That was final.

"O K now?" the sister again.

"O K."

He would write her and tell her that she was free. That was the thing to do. Write her and give no address. Free.

No one at the station. Silly to have expected anyone. Nobody knew he was coming. Perhaps he wouldn't even tell the family until he had his new arm and leg—just walk in on them some day—save them all the shock. Down the ramp to the waiting ambulances. Corky singing on his stretcher "There's a long, long trail . . ." Echo of marching feet through the station. Regiment moving off some place. Bark of commands to the drivers. No one he knew.

Two medical officers, very detached, "Regimental number? Name?"

Perhaps it wouldn't be so bad. Lots of fellows had dummy limbs now . . . but Eve . . . He looked out of the little window in the ambulance. Home! What was there about the people here? They walked so easily, so sure of themselves. The chestnuts on the avenue . . . beginning to bloom . . . and the girls in their pretty dresses . . . June, July, August. He might be out of the hospital by September. What made him so tired . . . felt as if he hadn't slept since he went away.

Up to the third floor in the hospital elevator. Stretcher-bearers anxious to talk. What was it like over there? Not bad, not bad at all.

Food pretty good? Fine. Fine. Should he ask one of them to phone her? No, better not. Perhaps she was married. He hadn't had a letter since February.

"Have you around in no time," said the doctor. He whistled through his teeth as he studied the card. "Had three cuts, eh? Leg and arm. How soon? Two months, maybe three. Italy, eh?"

Perhaps she had gone away. She had often talked of going out to Vancouver to her sister's. There would probably be no answer if he did ask someone to phone.

"Morphine," said the sister. "Doctor's orders. What's that? EL 9213? EL 9213. No trouble."

She came with the twilight. He wakened and she was there beside him. He didn't speak. She put out her hand to touch him. He twitched away, but he could feel her waiting there, feel her warmth flowing over and through him, relaxing his tired body, healing his wounded soul. He gathered her in with his good arm and buried his face in her fair.

"O, darling," he began at last, but there was only a great sob in his throat.

He couldn't tell her. He would never tell her.

No matter. She understood.

Little Downing Street's Tenants

By PATRICIA WARD

London.

IF YOU were to ask a policeman to name the most politically important street in London, the answer would be prompt; every policeman knows Downing Street. But if you were to ask which street comes next in the same line of importance, you would not get so prompt an answer.

Comparatively few policemen know how much political dynamite is bottled up within the narrow, attractive confines of Lord North Street, Westminster, or know that within the last few years so many distinguished members of His Majesty's Government have gone to live there that it might now be likened to a miniature lobby of the House of Commons.

It is one of the smallest streets in London. It is also one of the most beautiful. The 12 small houses which face each other down the 70 yards of its length are fine examples of the graciousness of early Georgian architecture.

Today most of them flaunt window-boxes filled with red or pink geraniums. The woodwork of their wide-sashed windows and the fanlights over the doors are white as war-time paint allows, and the small paved gardens at the rear are well tended.

There is a theory that it was originally designed to solve the housing problems of members of the Royal Households at St. James's Palace and the Palace of Westminster.

There is another to the effect that shortly afterwards it became "quartier réservé" for a group of ladies with certain interests in the French Embassy, situated not far away, and that its original air of sobriety was restored only when the ladies were ejected in favor of a band of clerics.

What is certain is that just before the last war North Street became a centre of intellectual gaiety. The beautiful Lady de Gray took No. 5, the house wherein now resides Mr. A. C. M. Spearman, M.P. for Scarborough and Whitby. She gave as many, if slightly bigger, parties for authors and writers and politicians of note as are given now by Lady Colefax, who lives in No. 12.

Lady Colebrooke also lived there

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HARRIET HUBBARD Ayer

and entertained along the same lines.

So did Maurice Baring, author and poet, though his parties, it seems, were rather less formal. People who went to them have told me of how the literary lions would imbibe champagne out of top-hats in the garden at the back, while the whole street resounded with their joyful roars.

That was the last gaiety that the street was to know for quite a while. After the war it became a slum, inhabited by those with no money for parties and little enough for food. The houses, wherein whole families were crowded into one room, lost their air of prosperity along with the paint from their doors and windows and the flowers from their window-boxes and gardens.

By 1928 it was condemned property and the L.C.C., the property-owners, were making plans to pull down the whole street and build a block of tenement flats on the site.

Antiquarians to Rescue

It was then that Miss Katherine Tennant, now Mrs. Walter Elliot, decided to take No. 17. "I knew it was a condemned house, but the rent was low—about $400 a year discounting rates and taxes—and I hoped something would happen to save the street," she told me when I asked her about it.

Something did happen. A number of distinguished antiquarians, urging the preservation of a street so architecturally beautiful, wrote a letter of such strong protest to the L.C.C. that the project of pulling it down was finally dropped.

Meanwhile Miss Tennant had painted her panelled drawing-room a nice shade of peacock-blue, lined it with bookshelves, and married Mr. Walter Elliot, M.P., who brought along more books and converted the political tone of his wife's parties from Liberalism and green beer to Conservatism and vintage wines.

The next political figure to bring interest to the street was the burly one of Mr. Brendan Bracken, to whom No. 8 belongs. He took two houses, knocked them together, and sacrificed the gardens at the back in order to build himself a library of considerable dimensions.

Shortly after his arrival, Mrs Ralph Wigram, widow of the diplomat, took No. 15 and cast from its windows a covetous glance or two at No. 4 across the way; a roomy, double-staircased house converted from two single ones by its owner, Commander Locker-Lampson.

In 1933 the Commander sold his house to Mrs. Wigram. She proceeded to make it charming with white paint, pink chintz, good pictures, many mirrors and a first-class French library. When she married Sir John Anderson, now Chancellor of the Exchequer, the street's political atmosphere was almost complete, lacking only the subsequent arrival of Lady Colefax, one of the most popular political hostesses of the age.

House of Commons Bell

Lord North Street is a friendly street. Whether or not its inhabitants agree with each other's political views, they like each other very well and know the insides of each other's houses as well as they know their own.

The other day I went down there to try to discover the actual year in which the street was built. I had tea with Lady Anderson, who could not tell me.

From her open window Lady Anderson called across to Mr. and Mrs. Walter Elliot for information on the subject. They asked us over for sherry and biscuits, and they told me many things about the street. Of how rents had increased from $400 per annum for a single house and $600 for a double to $600 and $1,500 (exclusive of rates and taxes) respectively.

Of how most houses had special bells installed, which rang simultaneously with the bell in the House of Commons summoning members to a division; and of the ease with which it was possible to walk from Lord North Street to the House in the short space of time between the ringing of the bell and the assembling of the division.

Of the legend that St. John's Church, at the northern end of the street, owes its peculiar shape to the fact that when Queen Anne was presented with the plans she disapproved, kicked over a square, four-legged foot-stool, and said pettishly to the architect: "Build me one like that."

Of the scare that arose recently among the residents of the district when word went round that the church, damaged in the 1941 raids, was to be pulled down, and of how there was reason to hope that the plan would meet with no more success than did the plan for pulling down Lord North Street.

They told me many things of interest; they love to talk about their street. But they could not tell me in which year it was built. Nor could the L.C.C; nor the London Library.

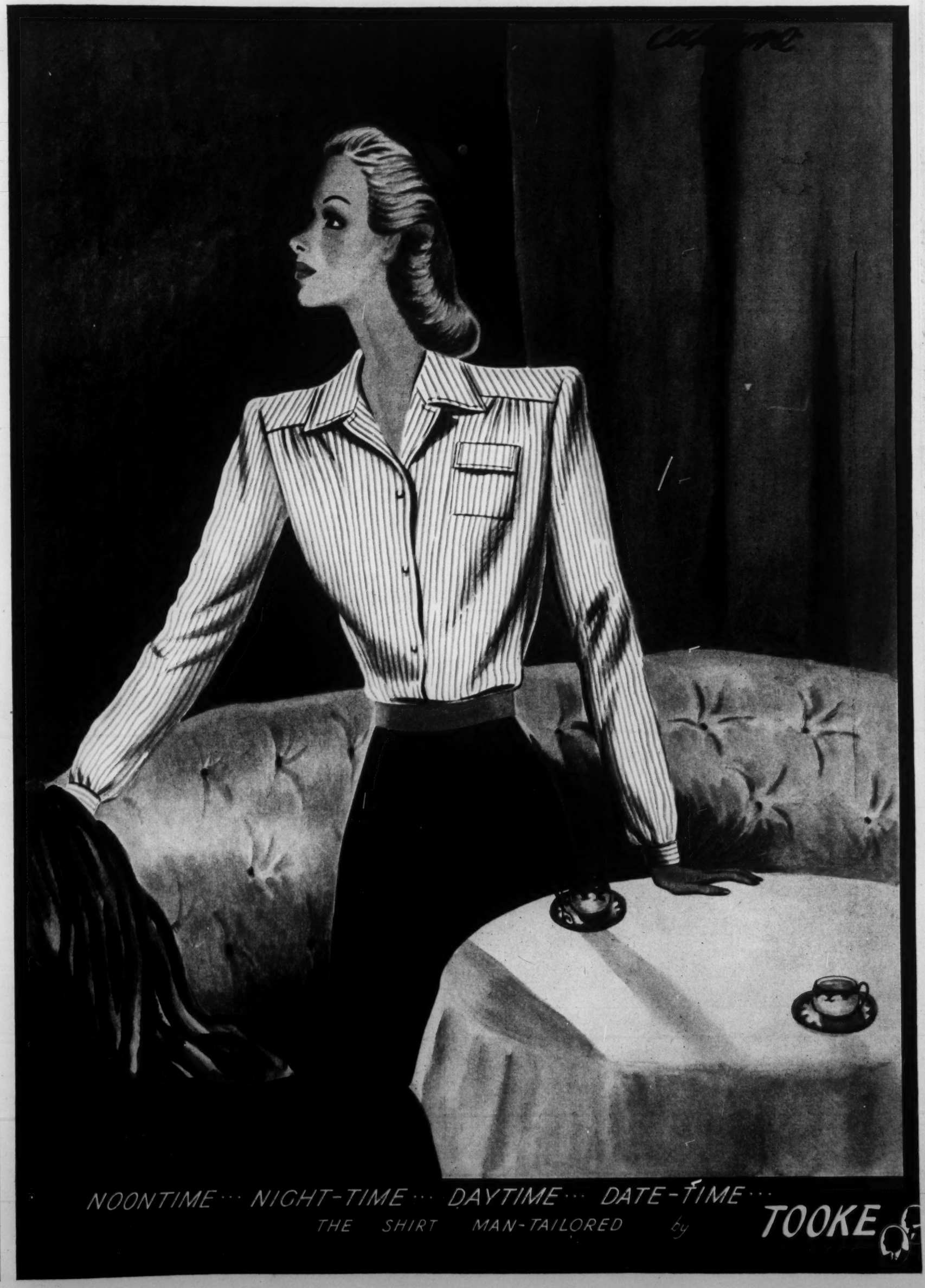
One day I must ask a policeman.

MATTER OF FACT

QUEER little foot-prints marked the vellum sand,
Hither and yon, their purpose never clear—
As if some lone explorer from the Land
Of Lilliput had lost his bearings here.

I spoke the thought: you bent, in scrutiny,
Then answered (creaking as you slowly rose):
"A semi-palmated sand-piper—see?"
And felt smart as a Quiz Kid, I suppose!

ELEANOR KYLES.



MUSICAL EVENTS

Early Schubert Symphony Revived Jean Dickenson's Vocalism

By HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

SIR ERNEST MacMILLAN made his first appearance before a Toronto audience since last Spring, as guest conductor of the Promenade Symphony concert last week. In the interim he has been conducting at Vancouver and Montreal but evidently had been relaxing also. His listeners had never found him more genial, efficient and youthful. The program he chose was, for the most part of gentle, lyrical quality, interpreted with poetic charm. He naturally obtained a sympathetic response from the orchestra, most of whose members regard him as a personal friend.

Recently I spoke of many fascinating works of the past which had so fallen into neglect as to be novelties today. The two chief numbers played by Sir Ernest were examples. The 5th Symphony of Franz Schubert and Paul Henri Busser's orchestral transcription of the "Petite Suite" for piano by Debussy.

Though most music lovers know that Franz Schubert died ill, poor and discouraged at the age of 31, few realize his amazing precocity. No other composer left to the world so much "juvenilia" of profound and lasting value. When he was but 16 he had composed "Margaret at the Spinning Wheel" one of the most perfect songs in existence. In 1815 at the age of 18 he composed as great a tragic lyric as was ever created, a setting of Goethe's ballad "The Erl-King." The 5th Symphony, in B flat dates from the same year. No two works provide a more complete contrast in mood and character. "The Erl King" revealed that the short-sighted, stumbling, inefficient teacher of junior children in his father's school, had in him the soul of a tragedian.

The 5th Symphony presents his other side as the blithest of spirits. It also shows that he was by instinct a song-writer even when composing orchestral music. It was composed for a limited group of musicians who began as an amateur chamber music society, and dispenses with drums and the more obvious brass instruments. It is obviously a salute to composers of the immediate past, Mozart and Haydn, but is individual in that its inspiration is clearly that of a maker of songs. Song themes of fresh and charming character are constantly coming to the surface. Sir Ernest's rendering was warmly lyrical and delicate.

Delicacy and subtlety also marked the interpretation of Busser's transcription of Debussy's "Petite Suite." The first movement, "En Bateau," was one of the first pieces by Debussy to attract pianists. Its other movements, especially the concluding "Ballet," are equally jewel-like.

To-day the name of Paul Henri Busser who made the beautiful and suggestive orchestral score is almost unknown, though he was a very considerable man in his day. He was born at Toulouse in 1872 and was a pupil of Gounod, Widor and Cesar Franck. He won the Prix de Rome in 1893 with a cantata "Antigone" and composed voluminously in many forms. He was chorus-master at the Opera Comique, conductor at the Grand Opera, and choral expert of the Conservatoire, — altogether an all-round man. His taste in scoring is obvious, as revealed in the "Petite Suite."

The Man from Caen

Busser was born a few months after the death of Daniel Francis Auber, who within his lifetime had known all the convulsions of France from the Fall of the Bastille to the Battle of Sedan; and had been a boy of 11 at Caen, when Charlotte Corday set forth from there to murder Marat. "Fra Diavolo," the sparkling overture of which Sir Ernest conducted, was a favorite in the reign of King Louis Philippe and for many decades thereafter. It was well known to Torontonians of half a century ago. I myself have heard a splendid American basso, Franz Vetta, and the Austrian baritone, Hubert Wilke, in the title role, which demanded able acting as well as singing. Wilke died but four years ago at the age of 85.

There is such a thing as asking too-much of a voice as delicate, sweet and bird-like as that of the lovely little Canadian soprano, Jean Dickenson. Last week when she finished a lengthy vocalization of Johann Strauss's "Wine, Women and Song" it was evident that she was tiring, though her tones remained unfalteringly true. She had previously sung seven numbers for high voice(most of them very difficult) with marvellous spontaneity and sincerity of utterance; diction unique in finesse, especially in passages demanding rapid articulation. Her beautiful rendering of the Canzonetta from "Don Pasquale" was a feat in itself, for few composers even in the heyday of brilliant singing made such demands in respect of tone and technique as Donizetti.

Another tour de force, designed solely as an opportunity for prima donnas to display their fioriture, shakes, trills and roulades, was Sir Julius Benedict's "The Gypsy and the Bird" thrillingly rendered with a capital flute obligato by Edward Smith. Benedict's name has been appearing very frequently on programs during the past two or three years though all most people know of him is that he was the accompanist of Jenny Lind on her unforgotten American tour, over 90 years ago.

The eminent Sir Julius would have resented such ignorance very much, for in England he was a great figure for over forty years prior to his death in London in 1885. He was born in 1804 at Stuttgart, son of a wealthy Jewish banker, a favorite pupil of Weber and a friend of Mendelssohn. He wrote memoirs of both of them, and that on Weber is especially valuable.

In addition to the knighthood bestowed on him in 1871 by Queen Victoria he was decorated by nine other monarchs great and small.

He had been an eminent opera conductor at Vienna and Naples before he went to London in 1836. He conducted opera at Her Majesty's Covent Garden and Drury Lane for many years. Benedict was proud-

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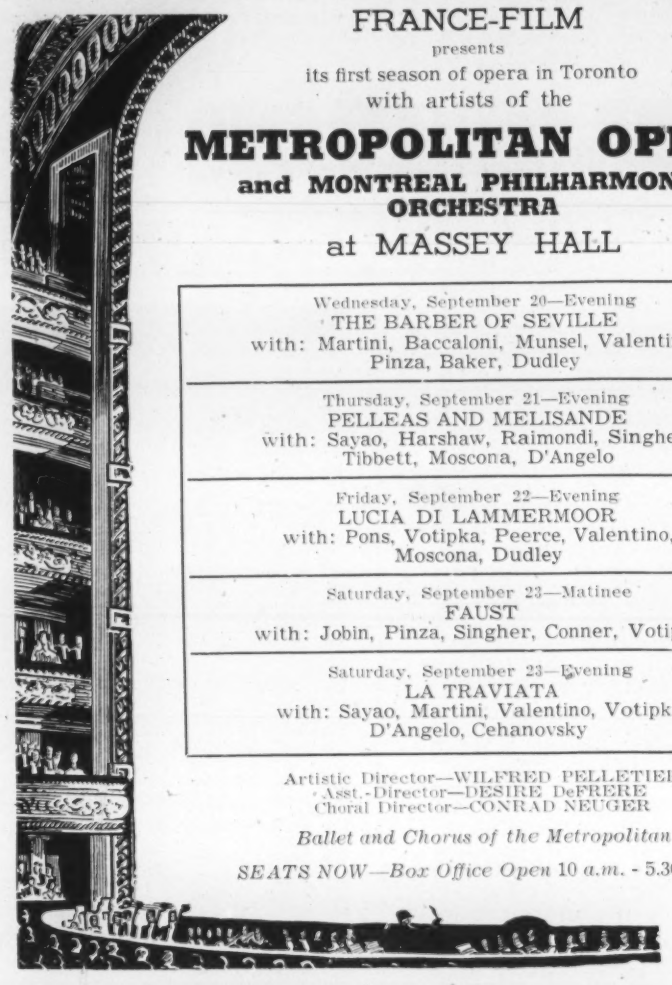

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ERNEST JOHNSON, Manager

ON a bright September day in 1942, the schooner Commodore cleared the Port of Seattle destination Durban, South Africa More than a year passed before full details reached home of her adventurous 143-day voyage around the Horn. ¶ Low rations, mountainous seas and a two-day hurricane that took away half the sails were climaxed by the loss of the ship's Chronometer overboard early in the voyage But she made port safely, navigated by a Longines strap watch belonging to one of the officers ¶ "It was lucky I had that Longines watch", he wrote. Without any such need, thousands of Longines watch owners echo his sentiments daily. The feeling of satisfaction and security that comes from owning a competent watch, such as a Longines, is truly priceless.

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est of the fact that as a young man of 23 he had met Beethoven in a Vienna music shop. The deaf composer carried a pencil and pad with him so that he could converse and asked him to tell Weber to come and see him, and to come with him. This was shortly before Beethoven's death.

The brilliant musical historian and critic, Hermann Klein, a native of Norwich, knew Benedict well in boyhood, and says that he did not then realize that he was one of the worst conductors who ever held a baton. "His head was invariably buried in his score; his arms were ever uplifted, as though seeking a higher level than the shoulder joints naturally permitted. He rarely gave a cue until it was too late to be of practical value; and he entirely lacked the magnetic power and the sense of ensemble that should be the primary gifts of a good conductor." But Mr. Klein admits that at the time of which he is speaking (1870) these deficiencies were noted by but few. Conducting technique was a later development of which we get the benefit.

Saintly Coloratura

To many critics Miss Dickenson's singing inevitably suggests the sweetness and spontaneity of birdsong. Elsewhere I have suggested an analogy to Saint Rose of Lima who taught nightingales to sing duets with her. My authority is the pious Dominican friar, Juan Melendez of Peru, the first South American writer of literary importance, who wrote her life in 1681. The Virgin Rose, he tells us, had an excellent voice and could modulate it in trills and arpeggios. Sometimes her duets with nightingales would last an hour. Her musical gifts she employed in other ways, when not lacerating her flesh. She was accompanied by a cloud of mosquitoes, whom she had trained not to bite her, or buzz annoyingly. At her request they would hum musically in praise of the Lord, with perfect time and rhythm. Saint Rose, if the Padre Melendez is an accurate witness, was certainly the most expert choral conductor who ever lived.

FILM PARADE

The Public Knows What It Wants

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

"I DIDN'T know it was to be about radium," a disillusioned customer remarked in my hearing, to a friend at the button counter during the showing of "Madame Curie".

In view of the detailed and passionate publicity given to "Madame Curie" the customer had no one but herself to blame. We were told weeks in advance all about the ardent research undertaken, the old photographs consulted, the celebrated physicists called in for consultation, the weeks of work devoted by Miss Greer Garson to the specialized study of handling test-tubes. But for all the good its efforts did "Madame Curie" the publicity department might just as well have contributed its columns to the scrap drive. "Madame Curie" was a distinguished and scrupulous film (apart from occasional lapses in taste in the personal story) and Miss Garson gave an exalted performance. But the picture flopped beyond hope of revival anywhere, except possibly the Museum of Modern Art.

Then there was "Life Boat". "Life Boat" had Alfred Hitchcock as its director, which was as fine a box office start as any picture could ask for. Then in its opening week Miss Dorothy Thompson gave it a rousing sendoff by denouncing it as Nazi in its tendencies. Miss Thompson's syndicated indignation went right across America. Everybody of any importance leapt into the controversy, which ran into newspaper space beyond the dreams of Hollywood's wildest-eyed publicist. The pros argued that it was powerful and brilliant cinema which should be judged on its merits as a film. The antis replied that just because it was powerful and brilliant it should be run out of town. The public, leaving the ideologists to fight it out, stayed placidly at home. And "Life Boat", after stagnating quietly at a downtown theatre for a week faded out of town by itself.

The truth seems to be that no power on earth, whether accidental or contrived, will sell the wayward movie public a picture it doesn't happen to fancy. On the other hand it will sometimes welcome ecstatically a low-budget film whose possibilities have escaped the publicity department altogether. All over America people fell in love, on sight, with "Going My Way". And the popularity of this simple film has been so unprecedented and overwhelming that the publicity boys were left far behind, and are now panting after the bandwagon. ("See the star of 'Going My Way' in 'The Road to Zanzibar'!" was the urgent message on a west end marquee last week.)

None of these signs however seem to shake Hollywood's faith in the power of publicity. In spite of the paper shortage, memos, mimeographs, pamphlets, "chatter" fashion notes and inspired interviews, all tied in with coming pictures, pile up on the desk of anyone remotely connected with the press. When enough of it collects it is taken down cellar and eventually contributed to the scrap drive, to be pulped, processed and for all I know, re-converted into more Hollywood publicity material. It's hard to account for all this activity, since it must be obvious by this time that high-powered publicity isn't necessary to make people go to see a picture they like; and that no amount of publicity will persuade them to a picture they don't happen to be interested in.

Certainly no amount of publicity would have persuaded me to see "Home in Indiana" except in the line of duty. Actually there's nothing much the matter with "Home In Indiana", except that it is the sort of large wholesome out-door film that goes on and on and eventually makes me wish I were home in bed.

There's a lot of simple eating and homely conversation about the kitchen table in the latest technicolor epic, as well as a great deal of talking, both indoors and out, about horses and horse-racing. It's one of those pictures that build up to a big racing climax with all the sympathetic characters betting their shirts on the final event. Nothing happens, naturally, that you haven't every right to expect. Lon McCallister, Walter Brennan and Charlotte Greenwood are the people involved and they are all simple homely folk with no nonsense about them. There were moments when it seemed as though the strain of having no nonsense about her would prove too much for Charlotte Greenwood; but she holds onto herself and doesn't once leap up to gyrate with her astonishing compass-like legs. I kept wishing she would.

Lubka Kolessa, pianist, will be the guest soloist at the Promenade Symphony Concert, Varsity Arena, Sept. 21. Andre Kostelanetz conducting.

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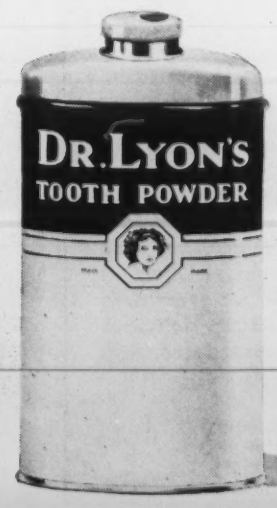
To GIVE your smile new charm, bring out the natural lustre of your teeth! Uncover it with an unbeatable cleansing combination, *powder* and water—Dr. Lyon's on a moist brush. See how this daily care keeps teeth brightly gleaming!

Dr. Lyon's Tooth Powder is Canada's favorite. Try it. It is *all* powder, all *cleanser*. Although it contains no acid, no pumice, nothing to injure tooth enamel, it efficiently removes film to reveal natural radiance. Pleasantly-flavored, refreshing to use. More economical, too — matched for price, Dr. Lyon's Tooth Powder outlasts tooth paste two-to-one.



TWICE A DAY...
DR. LYON'S
Tooth Powder
...ON A MOIST BRUSH

Canada's Big Appetite: We Eat More but not Wisely nor Well

By LILLIAN D. MILLAR

WITH upwards of 760,000 in the armed forces and that many less to feed out of family food allowances, Canadians are spending about 80% more in grocery and meat stores today than they did before the war. In all some $300 to $400 millions more was paid out for food in the past year than in the average pre-war year. Of course food costs more now but higher prices are not wholly responsible for this increase. With fewer to feed out of civilian food stocks, official records show substantial increases in amounts consumed in almost all kinds of foods with the exception of some rationed goods.

We now are consuming more food than at any time in history and are paying out a lot of extra money, yet on the whole Canadians still are not properly nourished. We do not eat the proper quantities of the right things. We eat too much of some foods and not enough of other more essential ones. Moreover we are spending more than we need to pay for the kind and amount of food necessary for maximum health.

The spending of the family food dollar is in the hands of women and it is they who must ensure that it buys the food needed to build a strong healthy Canadian people. Moreover on the shoulders of housewives lies the responsibility of spending the food dollar wisely. It is the rare shopper who plans her food purchases far in advance of immediate needs, which is a pity. With a carefully mapped out food purchasing plan not only is it possible to make a family healthier, but wealthier.

The first consideration is, is the family receiving a balanced diet? According to the Canadian Medical Association here are the kinds and quantities of food which should be eaten in a week.

		Weekly quantity Per adult	* Per child
Dairy products:			
Milk	qts.	2	4
Cheese	lb.	¼	¼
Butter	lb.	½	½
Potatoes, vegetables and fruits:			
Potatoes	lbs.	4	3
Fresh vegetables	lbs.	5	3
Dried vegetables	lb.	¼	¼
Fresh fruit	lbs.	2	1
Dried fruit	lb.	½	½
Meat, fish, eggs:			
Meat or fish	lbs.	1½	1
Eggs	no.	2	6
Whole wheat bread and cereals:			
Bread	loaves	2	2
Flour and cereals	lb.	1	1
Other foods:			
Tea, coffee, salt, pepper, spices, etc.		—	—

*Ages 1 to 10 years; amounts increase in older ages up to those for an adult. Persons doing hard manual labor require more food.

Before you can be sure that you are serving the proper amount and kind of food and before you can budget your spending, you will need to find out what you now buy and how much you spend. For a month keep a record of the quantity and price of every food item bought. Separate the purchases under the various food groups shown above. One of the easiest ways to do this is to have a note book in which a page or two is set aside for each item. Whenever a purchase is made enter the quantity and price. At the end of the month you will have a picture of your present eating habits and by checking your list with the above recommended foods you can discover the weak spots in your diet.

Likely you will find that you use more meat than health demands. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports that last year an average of 2½ pounds a week for every man, woman and child was consumed. This compares with the 1½ pounds for an adult and the 1 pound for a child set out by the Canadian Medical Association. While we ate more meat than we need, we were too sparing in our consumption of fruit and vegetables, with the exception of potatoes. Consumption of fruits and vegetables last year was only about one-half the amount required for health. Also more bread than is needed was eaten and only one loaf of whole wheat bread to six of white was bought.

When you have adjusted your diet so that the household meals include the protective foods in the quantities given above, you know that your family is getting everything needed for maximum health and you can save safely.

Cutting Costs

One of the easiest ways to cut the food bill safely is to eat less expensive kinds of the above protective foods. Meat is an outstanding example. Since family incomes have risen the average family has been buying the more expensive meats. As a result the normal marketing of meat was upset and a surplus of the cheaper cuts developed and a scarcity of the higher-priced ones. To correct the situation the Wartime Prices and Trade Board raised the ceiling price of better cuts and lowered it on cheaper grades. The cheaper cuts are just as rich in food value as expensive ones and can be made as palatable by skilful cooking. It is here that cooking artistry can save dollars.

Here are other examples of how to cut costs by substituting cheaper foods. Milk, butter and cheese have like food values. When butter is expensive, save money by using more milk and less butter. Five ounces of cheese is about equal in food value to a quart of milk. If cheaper, substitute for milk. Cheese is rich in protein and can be used instead of meat.

Any edible egg has the same food value. Save by using second or third grade to cook with other ingredients. Buy eggs when cheap and store in water glass for use when they are dear. Eggs are rich in protein and can be substituted for meat.

Buy fruits and vegetables in season. They are about equal in vitamins, minerals, bulk and roughage, so use most of whichever is the cheaper at the time.

Oversize fruit often has less flavor and food value than small. Small prunes may give more meat for your quarter than do large ones. Medium-sized oranges usually are better value. In one test a pint of juice from 55c oranges cost 40% more than a pint from 25c oranges. The heavier the orange or grapefruit, the more juice it contains. Substitute tomatoes or lemon juice when oranges are dear; they both are rich in vitamin C.

Plan your meals before you shop. A weekly menu saves both time and money for it enables the housekeeper to take advantage of bargains, to have meals properly balanced as to food values, to do most of the shopping at one time and to use leftovers.

The average family has more to spend today than ever before and can afford the food needed for a balanced diet. But no family can afford haphazard or excessive buying and today the need for planned diets and planned spending is greater than ever before. The food bill is the largest single item of the family budget and it is here that most can be saved by careful planning, wise buying and a little extra skill.

Enhances the flavor of MEATS FISH SOUPS SAUCES
18
CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

"WE WANT ANOTHER SLICE OF BREAD"

— OF COURSE THEY DO —
IT'S MADE WITH FLEISCHMANN'S *FRESH* YEAST

● Everyone loves the wholesome goodness of bread baked with Fleischmann's fresh Yeast. That's why four generations of Canadian homemakers have preferred this yeast for baking bread at home. If *you* bake at home, it can be *depended* on every time to give a smooth-textured, sweet-tasting, delicious loaf. No chances of doughy, heavy failures with Fleischmann's Yeast. At your grocer's.

GET MORE VITAMINS — MORE PEP! Eat 2 cakes of FLEISCHMANN'S fresh Yeast every day. This Yeast is an excellent natural source of the B Complex group of vitamins!

MADE IN CANADA

Golden brown felt fits well back on the head and rises high in front, accentuated by an enormous propeller-like bow of golden-brown satin.

For evening, of course, a Marie Antoinette hat entirely of white ostrich tips, its lines reminiscent of the coiffures of the French Court.

Make Your Own CHOCOLATE SYRUP with FRY'S COCOA

Instantly Ready For a Score of Uses

See New Recipe Below

Everyday Desserts SO TEMPTING WITH CHOCOLATE SYRUP

Ice Cream TOPPED WITH CHOCOLATE SYRUP EVERYBODY LOVES IT!

Chocolate Milk DELICIOUS . . WHENEVER YOU WANT IT . . . Just add two dessert spoons of syrup to a glass of chilled milk

HERE'S HOW TO MAKE YOUR Many Purpose CHOCOLATE SYRUP

Mix well together DRY, ½ cup of Fry's Cocoa and ¾ cup of sugar. Slowly add ¾ cup of boiling water, stirring meanwhile. Boil for one minute. Then pour into a clean, dry glass jar. Cover and let cool. Keep in the ice box ready to serve instantly.

CONCERNING FOOD

The Country Has an Air of Quiet that Deceives Only Outlanders

By JANET MARCH

THERE is a very generally accepted theory that life in the country is quiet and uneventful. This probably was started by the people who spend their fortnight's holidays rocking on the verandah of a country hotel and watching the inhabitants pass by, for real country life is filled with rush and excitement. Quite often, as you take the first delicious sip of coffee in the morning, your ear may hear a near moo and you will find the neighbor's cows enjoying your late crop of string beans. They have to be put out and an acrimonious telephone conversation with the neighbor follows on the question of the state of the fences. All the bad fences round your property are always yours.

When you go to do the breakfast dishes there is no water, which means a visit to the creek where it is discovered that the pump is busily engaged in sucking air and raising your next month's electrical bill. This situation can be cured by digging a hole in the bed of the stream and dropping a few largish boulders on the pipe, not on your toes. The dishes at last done there are the beds and the great decision as to whether this is the day you sweep what is under the beds out or add what is out to all that is already under.

Shopping in town takes hours because just as you leave, determined to get back in time to swim, someone asks you to get a film, three red buttons and two chocolate bars—all of which have to be searched for with the skill of a veteran gold prospector. Back home again you spring into your gardening clothes and attack the tomato bug situation which is bad. Half an acre of grass awaits you and the mower, for the boy who used to do this chore is at present travelling towards Berlin via Normandy and points East. The pears need picking, there is no kindling in the shed, the apples are lying under the trees waiting to be made into delectable apple sauce and the Persian cat has terrible burrs in his tail and keeps rubbing till you unravel them for him. The neighbor's pigs have rooted up half the lower meadow so that you have to do a re-sodding job moving about almost on all fours.

A late reading of the local newspaper over a needed cup of tea tells of Bette Davis appearing in the one movie house along with this week's installment of the wild west serial, and after supper we make a dash for the show at the end of a day which will make city life seem a quiet haven of rest.

It's wonderful to have apples again, for you can always produce a dessert when there is a basket standing ready. Apple sauce is a perennial inhabitant of the refrigerator and seems to have an even finer flavor when it is made from a variety of windfalls. Here are a few other things to do with apples.

Apple Trifle

3 cups of sieved apple sauce
½ of a lemon rind grated
1 egg yolk
3 tablespoons of sugar
1 cup of thin cream

Stir the lemon rind into the apple sauce and add the sugar. Put the cream in a double boiler and add the egg yolk. Cook till it thickens, being sure not to let it curdle. Cool this custard and pour over the apple sauce. Of course trifle isn't really trifle unless you add a dash of something alcoholic but on thirteen ounces a month can you afford it? Serve with cream anyway.

Apple Soufflé

3 egg whites
1 teaspoon of lemon juice
3 tablespoons of sugar
¼ teaspoon of cinnamon
1 cup of apple sauce

Mix the apple sauce, cinnamon, lemon juice and sugar together. Beat the whites of eggs and fold into the apple mixture. Pour into a baking dish and oven poach for 30 to 40 minutes in an oven at about 325.

The tart sweetness of the apple marries well with the blandness of tapioca. Add a suspicion of cinnamon and the two make a dish that is wonderfully satisfying.

Apples and Tapioca

½ cup of tapioca
3 large apples
Salt
½ cup of sugar
Cinnamon
1½ cups of boiling water
2 tablespoons of butter

Add the salt to the boiling water and add the tapioca and cook for five minutes in the top of the double boiler over direct heat. Then put over boiling water for fifteen minutes till the tapioca looks clear. Core, peel and slice the apples and put them in a baking dish sprinkling each layer with a little cinnamon. Pour on the tapioca and dot with butter. Cook in a medium oven for about an hour and serve either hot or cold with cream.

Apple Shape

8 medium apples
½ cup of water
½ cup of sugar
Grated rind of a lemon
½ cup of raisins
¼ cup of Canadian sherry
1 tablespoon of gelatine
¼ cup of cold water
½ cup of boiling water

Soak the raisins in the hot water for a few minutes and then drain. Add the sherry and leave standing for an hour. Cut up the apples, skins and all, add the half cupful of water and cook till soft. Then sieve and add the sugar and lemon rind. There should be two cupfuls of apple sauce. Soak the gelatine in the quarter cupful of water, then add a little boiling water and stir till the gelatine is dissolved. Add the apples, raisins and sherry and pour into a mould. Chill for some hours.

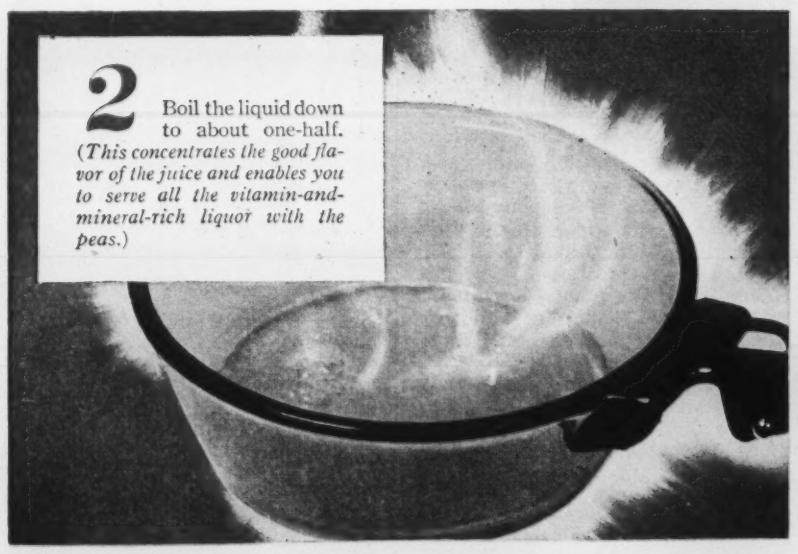
• •

FROM London, England, comes the story of how British women are going without sun-tan cream this summer because troops need face cream for camouflage. Hundreds of tons of the camouflage cream have been manufactured for commandos and air-borne troops. It comes in three attractive colors, black, green and brown.

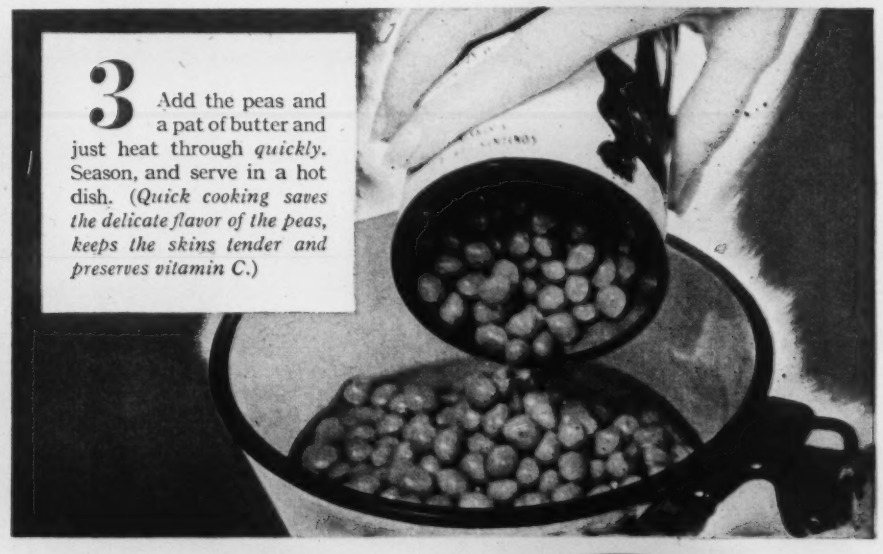
Bringing out the BEST *in* GREEN GIANT BRAND PEAS

These peas are "something special" in tenderness and flavor, because they have "something special" in breed (S-537) and are packed when dewy fresh at the fleeting moment of perfect flavor. Keep them at the top of their eating glory by following these three easy steps.

1 Pour the liquor from the can into a saucepan. (*Never discard this liquid—it contains a goodly share of the precious minerals and vitamins of the peas.*)



2 Boil the liquid down to about one-half. (*This concentrates the good flavor of the juice and enables you to serve all the vitamin-and-mineral-rich liquor with the peas.*)



3 Add the peas and a pat of butter and just heat through *quickly*. Season, and serve in a hot dish. (*Quick cooking saves the delicate flavor of the peas, keeps the skins tender and preserves vitamin C.*)

It keeps that fresh, young flavor

A few years ago a friend had dinner at the home of one of our people, where Green Giant Brand peas were served. She noticed that the way the peas were prepared kept the distinctively fresh flavor characteristic of this special breed much better than her own method. She asked how we did it, and that gave us the idea of putting the recipe for heating right on the label. Try it. We know you will like it, too.

Packed by Fine Foods of Canada, Ltd., Tecumseh, Ont. Also packers of Niblets Brand whole kernel corn.

Packed at the fleeting moment of perfect flavor

THE DRESSING TABLE

Women in War Industries Learn a New Evaluation of Health

By ISABEL MORGAN

THE staggering proportions of this country's war production has had many strange and unpredictable results. Most important of all, of course, it has had a material effect on the course of the war. But it has other, less obvious consequences.

Many thousands of women of all ages have been drawn from their homes, from their usual work in rural and urban communities. No longer are the capable fingers of seamstresses running up little custom-made numbers for madame. Their craft is employed in the intricacies of parachutes, Mae Wests and many other items on which men's lives depend. The girl who was a file clerk is glueing together the jigsaw puzzle that becomes an aeroplane wing. Housewives who used to be timid about having an unloaded shotgun in the house today are filling fuzes and making ammunition with calm capability.

Teachers, girls who would have been debutantes had there not been war, salesgirls, waitresses, musicians, farm girls—a huge cross section of Canadian women throng the busy war plants.

One of the by-products of war production is the increased interest of both employer and employee in health matters. The Health League of Canada (Industrial Division) has regarded this as a prime opportunity to expose a large and representative section of the public to an intensive campaign of health information.

New recruits to industry constantly are being made aware of the fact that their well-being is of national as well as personal concern. Whether the majority of these women workers choose to remain in industry after the war or return to their former occupations, it is not too much to expect that most of them will be keenly alive to matters affecting the health of themselves and their families in the post-war years.

With Pay

Typical of the Health League's varied methods of reaching the worker are four pamphlets issued recently by the Toronto division—small things that are inserted in pay envelopes. The advice contained in each, straight and succinct, applies equally well to everyone whether in war industry or not.

For instance, on eyesight—"When vision starts to fail nothing will preserve it or prevent further quick deterioration except the use of glasses, fitted by a competent specialist. And the latter's advice as to when they are to be worn should be followed faithfully. . . Eye muscles may get out of tune through prolonged staring in one direction while at work. Useful eye muscle exercise is to watch moving objects, following them with the eyes instead of turning the head. Hold an object at arm's length and move it slowly toward the head, repeating this several times with the eyes focussed on it constantly. . . There is a distinct relationship between eyesight and general health. Eye trouble may indicate not only that a check-up by an eye-specialist is advisable but also one by a medical doctor. It may also point to a vitamin deficiency. Lack of Vitamin A causes night blindness. Eating more yellow vegetables, such as carrots, helps correct this."

Another pamphlet discusses worry. "A frequent cause of worry is ill-health. Sickness, or fear of sickness, causes depression. Depression aggravates the original ailment and induces still more worry. It becomes a vicious circle with some doubt as to which came first, the sickness or the worry. . . Worry about sickness, or any other misfortune, is profitable only up to the point where it induces you to do something about it. If the worrying goes beyond that point, or does not induce any corrective action, it is absolutely fruitless." This is followed by advice to talk the trouble over with a doctor. Obvious advice, but how few of us actually follow it?

Something Afoot

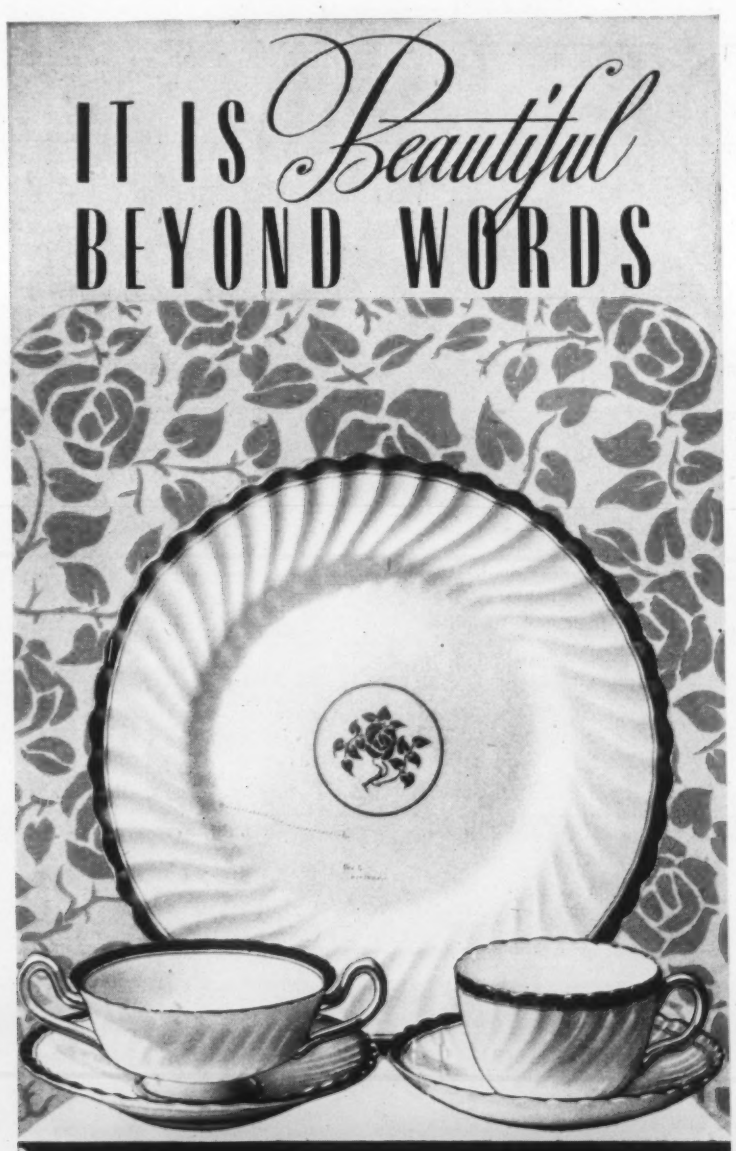
"Foot care is entirely up to you," remarks another of the pamphlets. "Your employer may provide safety devices, good light, ventilation and all plant equipment that contributes to safe and pleasant working conditions. But your own feet can give you as much, or more, trouble than all other factors combined—and you are the one who must look after them.

"Faulty footwear is the cause of considerable foot trouble. Flat feet, corns, bunions, callouses, toe deformities and ingrown toe-nails all result from improperly fitted shoes. No permanent relief can be obtained until shoes of proper shape, width, length and height of heel are worn, and worn consistently.

"No shoe should be attractive to its wearer unless it is comfortable. It should be the right size and conform to the shape of the foot. The toes should have room to move and the back of the shoe should fit snugly so that the heel will not rub on it, causing blisters.

"Shoes without heels — the 'sneaker' type of footwear — are essential for sports and povide a comfortable change, but their continuous wear has a tendency to flatten the feet. . . A word to the men: "Woollen socks cause your feet to perspire, and excessive perspiration aggravates any skin irritation. It is therefore advisable to wear rayon or cotton socks during hot weather."

The reiteration of the elementary rules of health cannot help but increase the consciousness of their value.


IT IS Beautiful
BEYOND WORDS
Gold Rose
Only the magic of a master could produce the loveliness and the perfection of design which characterizes MINTON English Bone China. For 150 years MINTON has proudly borne the title, "The World's Most Beautiful China."
The rich brilliance of gold shines in the pattern illustrated here. It is MINTON China pattern H-4680 "Gold Rose," now on display at the best stores. Write Meakin & Ridgway (Canada) Ltd., 55 Wellington St. W., Toronto, for the name of your nearest dealer.
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THE WORLD'S MOST BEAUTIFUL CHINA
EST. 1793

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. QUEEN MARY YARDLEY, LONDON
Soft as a perfumed mist
YARDLEY-LONDON-ENGLAND
You think of a faintly fragrant morning mist when you make the acquaintance of the Yardley English Complexion Powder.
It is so gloriously fine—so daintily touched with its bouquet perfume—a powder to touch beauty with brilliance.
$1.00 per box—in 4 shades.
Yardley
ENGLISH COMPLEXION POWDER
Perfumed with "Bond Street"

Return to Beauty . . .
GOTHIC
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PATENTED
Don't slump! Get yourself an "Elfin" to raise those tired shoulders. You'll look younger! Deskworker or homemaker, you need bosom support to prevent fatigue, and keep bust contours beautiful
"ELFIN" BANDEAU

Women Still Have an Active Role in Canadian Frontier Life

By DORA EASTO

TODAY'S woman has proved that, though accustomed to all the so-called softening influences of civilization, she is made of the same durable stuff as her forebears who helped pioneer Canada. Indeed, some of them *are* pioneers, literally living on the frontier of new country.

High in the Peace River country (North Eastern British Columbia) the Alaska Road passes The Abbey: a group of neatly-fashioned log buildings — including house, chapel, barn and bunk house—home of Miss Monica Storrs, who is an Anglican missionary in the Fort St. John district.

Miss Storrs is a vital, cultured Englishwoman of understanding and energy. Of slight build, her warm coloring and wavy short hair belie her years (she is in her early fifties); old and young alike find their way to her home.

There are always boys at The Abbey. Besides two young wards (lads of 15 and 17) there are usually one or two boarders (boys who live so far away that coming in daily to Fort St. John to school is out of the question), and boys from town swell the mischievous group over week-ends.

Meeting Place

It's fifteen years since Miss Storrs first came to Canada, from a gracious English home, to live among the settlers in the Peace River country. Not an easy job by any means—starting from scratch, in a sparsely-settled district, among a struggling group of pioneers and Indians! To the people of this beautiful, wheat-growing country, she has given happily of her friendship and services. Many young people have been helped to an education and career by her efforts.

To-day Miss Storrs works with the Rev. S. Willis, minister at St. Martin's, Fort St. John, and, together with two young women assistants, they cover a very wide circuit, conducting services at Taylor Flats (a little community near the river at the site of the new Peace Bridge); Hudson Hope, a hamlet some 56 miles west of the highway; Cecil Lake, where there is also a Red Cross outpost hospital; Baldonel; Bear Flats. At each of these places there is a log church, and services are held once or twice a month, sometimes oftener, as weather permits. Miss Storrs covers many miles on horseback, through wooded areas and canyons.

Overlooking a deep coulee which leads to the Peace River, and commanding a wide view of the blue hills which bound that swift-running stream, The Abbey attracts visitors from many walks of life. It's a friendly place. Soldiers who were stationed at Fort Alcan, and construction workers located at camps nearby during the building of the Road—Catholic, Protestant, Jew and Gentile—have taken away with them memories of happy hours spent at Miss Storrs' place: a Sunday picnic, and a simple service in the chapel as the sun went down; a supper with The Abbey family; a musical evening around the camp fire . . . .

The chapel, at the very edge of the coulee, is stuccoed on the outside in pale yellow—a wooden cross, full length of the building, inlaid at one end. Inside, the walls are lined with logs, stuffed with dried moss. The seats are smooth, heavy planks, supported by short logs. There are kneelers of sacking embroidered in blue wool, lanterns hang on the walls, and a tiny organ at the back. An old-fashioned cow bell calls the worshippers to service. On one side large windows overlook the hills and the sunset.

In the ample two-storey house there is charm and hospitality. The door is never locked. The large living room, lined on two sides with book shelves, has windows facing the west and framing a magnificent sweep of sky and hills. An open dresser with heavy bright dishes makes a gay splash of color, and many pictures and ornaments adorn the room. In the centre there is a long table flanked by sturdy benches. Below the floor, in a small cellar-way, one of the oil-drum stoves (ubiquitous in this country) is located. Wood is the only fuel used, and in 35-below-zero weather the fire is always out by morning, and the water and milk in the kitchen frozen solid. There is no well—snow and rain provide the water supply.

Miss Storrs has played a vital and unusual part in the great highway project: she will be affectionately remembered in many parts of this wide continent when the Road is just another motor route.

At Lower Post, near Watson Lake, close to the Yukon border, there has been a Hudson's Bay trading store for 100 years. The Alaska Military Road has brought the outside world to its doors for the first time. Log buildings, which were used when Indians were the only callers at the post, still stand. But the present agent has a new, white clapboard dwelling! We were regarding, open-mouthed, this charming home, hundreds of miles from a railroad or town, when Mrs. Stewart, the Agent's wife, came to her door and invited us inside. More surprises—chromium furniture, a tiled bathroom, and beautifully-equipped kitchen; oil heat. No wilderness cabin, this!

In and near Whitehorse there are many construction workers making temporary homes in small, one-room cabins. Cooking must be done on wood stoves—electricity at 20c per kilowatt hour is prohibitive, even if electric stoves and hot plates were readily available. Water is delivered at 5c per pail; no indoor plumbing.

Fresh fruits and vegetables arrive in limited quantities, when the boats come in to Skagway—about twice a week during the summer months, less frequently during cold weather.

Furniture of any kind is scarce and costly, so many home-made pieces are used.

They make a picnic of it, these women who are roughing it in the Yukon in order to be with their husbands; promises of 60-below winter days don't worry them. There's always a chance of an "unusual" winter.

SO BE IT!

AND so will this my harvest be
For all the rich soul's sowing
Of love and longing and desire
And all the thronging hopes,
To reap a lonely fire
Upon some hill with cold winds blowing
And wintry air to freeze my tears,
This the harvest of my years?
Alone I have been evermore,
Not strange will seem the grave's dank door,
And Death will seem a familiar friend,
If this my harvest and my end
I am content that so be it,
So be it!

DIANA SKALA.

Feather Touch

SENSITIVE SKIN CLEANSER

Cleanses your sensitive skin gently..beautifully..quickly

Because it's liquid . . . creamy liquid . . .
Feather Touch penetrates . . . cleanses . . .
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No rubbing . . . no massaging . . . no waiting for it
to melt. Easy to apply . . . quicker to remove
. . . this finer *creamy* liquid way.

Charles of the Ritz

DISTINGUISHED FOR HAND-BLENDED POWDER AND EXQUISITE COSMETICS

THE OTHER PAGE

"The Ladies from Hell": Scottish Regiments in Canadian Army

By HISTORICUS

MANY years ago, when the late John Morley visited Canada, he was so impressed by the number of Scottish names he saw on the shop-windows that he hazarded the opinion that Canada was "a sort of backyard of Scotland". This of course was not intended otherwise than as a compliment. Canada obviously could not be Scotland: to be a backyard of Scotland was the next best thing.

If John Morley could have taken a squint into the future, and could have seen the Canadian army of today, he would have been confirmed in his opinion.

It is a striking fact (of which, I venture to think, few Canadians are aware) that there are in the Canadian army today no fewer than eighteen Highland regiments; and practically all of these are represented by battalions overseas. It is true that these regiments have been compelled, by an unsympathetic N.D.H.Q., to dispense with the kilt and the sporran, not to mention the skean dhu; but they all wear the Highland bonnet, and they march, even through the valleys of Italy, to the sound of the bagpipes.

These Highland regiments are among the proudest and smartest in the Canadian army. After all, they have a long tradition behind them. The most famous of the regiments that fought under Wolfe at Quebec in 1759 was Fraser's Highlanders, many of whom had fought at Culloden. Many of the officers and men of Fraser's Highlanders settled in Canada; and during the American Revolution they formed the backbone of the Royal Highland Emigrants, who saw service along the Canadian border. During the Rebellion of 1837 two battalions of Highlanders were raised in Glengarry, and took part in suppressing the rebellion in Lower Canada. It was said of them that, while they went out from Glengarry as infantry, they returned as cavalry—just as it was once said of a Highland chief that, when his clan were rudely described as "nothing but a lot of cattle-thieves", he retorted indignantly, "Yes, and they never lift less than a herd at a time!"

In the Last War

In the last Great War, it was three Highland battalions, the 13th (Royal Highlanders of Montreal), the 15th (48th Highlanders of Toronto), and the 16th (Canadian Scottish) that "saved the day" at the second Battle of Ypres; and these and other Highland units in the Canadian Corps played a glorious part in cracking the Hindenburg line in 1918. (It was then, I think, that they came to be known as "the ladies from Hell".) When the Canadians marched into Germany, there were more than half-a-dozen units that followed the music of the bag-pipes playing "Blue Bonnets over the Border".

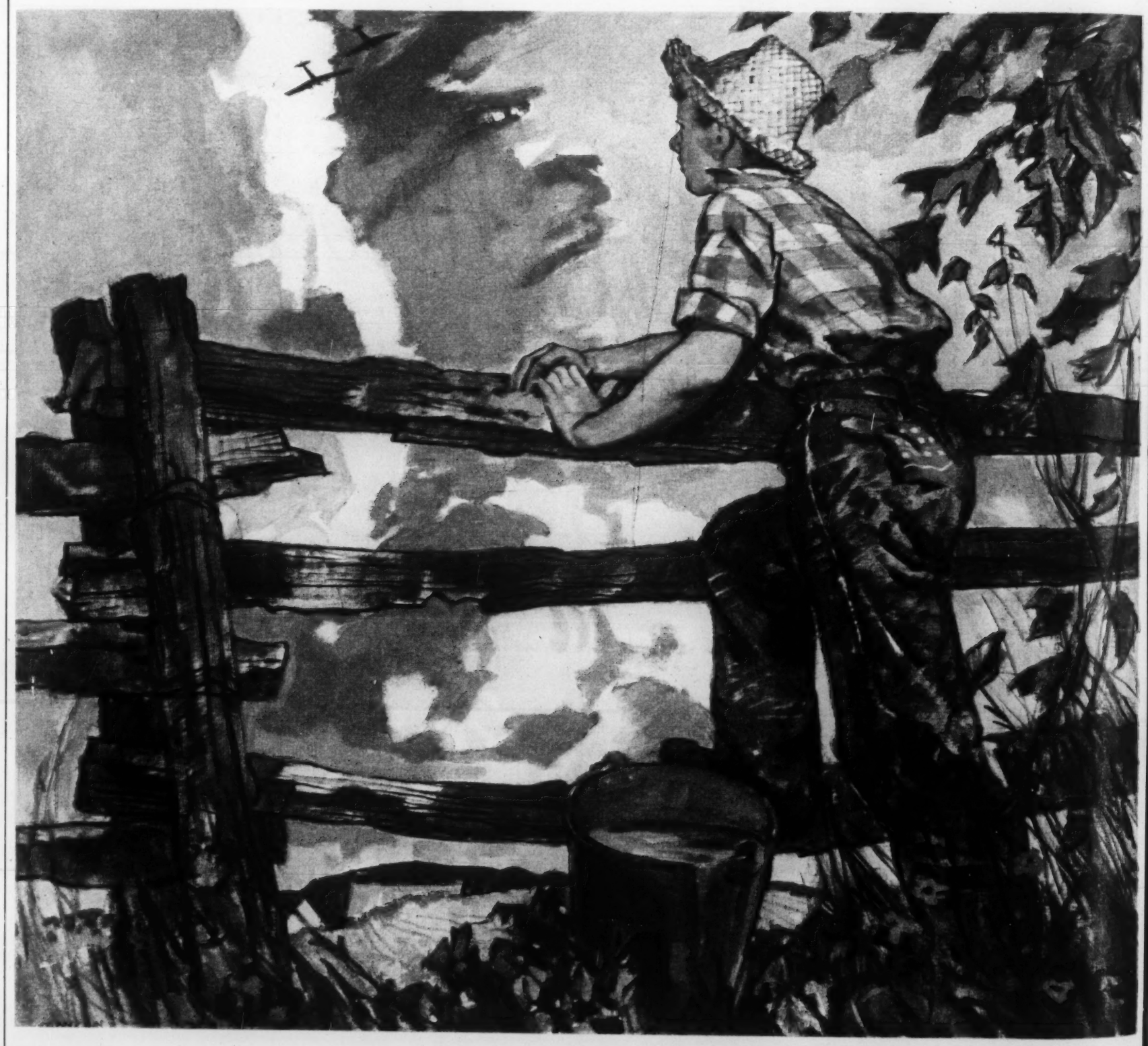
Yet it was in the years after the Great War that the Highland regiments in Canada came into their own. In those disastrous years, when pacificism was so rampant throughout the land that the wearing of a uniform was a mark of infamy, the only units in the Canadian militia that did not shrink to a shadow or a skeleton were those that wore the kilt. Moribund units either were reorganized as Highland regiments or were absorbed in Highland regiments; and authority was sought and obtained for several new Highland regiments, especially when it began to be clear that there might after all be another war in the not distant future.

Thus it came about that, when the present war broke out in September, 1939, there were no fewer than eighteen regiments of Highlanders scattered across Canada from Prince Edward Island to Vancouver Island. Four of these were in the Maritime provinces—the Prince Edward Island Highlanders, the Cape Breton Highlanders, the Pictou Highlanders, and the North Nova Scotia Highlanders. In Quebec there was the Black Watch (Royal Highlanders of Montreal)—the oldest Highland regiment in the Canadian militia. In Ontario there were nine Highland units—the Cameron Highlanders of Ottawa, the Lanark and Renfrew Scottish, the Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry Highlanders, the 48th Highlanders of Toronto, the Toronto Scottish, the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders of Hamilton, the Highland Light Infantry of Galt, the Scots Fusiliers of Kitchener, and the Essex Scottish of Windsor. In the West, there were the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders of Winnipeg, the Calgary Highlanders, the Seaforth Highlanders of Vancouver, and the Canadian Scottish of Victoria.

Of these, only the 48th Highlanders of Toronto, the Toronto Scottish, and the Seaforth Highlanders of Vancouver were called up when the First Canadian Division was formed in 1939; and one of these regiments, the 48th which went overseas in 1939, not only saw a brief service in France in 1940, but has added to its battle honors the names of many battles in Sicily and Italy. It was, in truth, the 48th that breached the Adolf Hitler line in Italy. Other battalions have been called up as subsequent divisions have been formed. The Essex Scottish and the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders of Winnipeg fought magnificently at Dieppe. It has been announced officially that the North Nova Scotia Highlanders, the Cameron Highlanders of Ottawa, the Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry Highlanders, the Highland Light Infantry, and the Canadian Scottish are in Normandy. Before these lines are in print, perhaps other Canadian Highlanders will be in action, in Normandy or elsewhere. But wherever the Highland regiments of Canada join battle with the enemy, it is a safe bet that they will give a very good account of themselves. Who indeed ever heard of a Highland regiment that did not give a good account of itself?

I once heard a colonel of the 48th Highlanders of Canada explain at a mess dinner just how the Highlanders fitted into the scheme of things. He admitted that the Army Service Corps had its use, if only to bring up the plum-and-apple jam; and that the Artillery served a useful purpose, if only "to tickle up the heels of the infantry". But, he pointed out, the backbone of the army is the infantry—and then he added, "The cream of the infantry is the Highland soldier."

The Canadian Way



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For this is Canada, where looking up, dreaming and planning are free Canadian rights. They're part of the true Canadian way we hold and cherish . . . a way that is protected with every Victory Bond we buy *and keep.*

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THE OTHER PAGE

Relatives Worse Than Reformers In Fostering Delirium Tremens

By JOHN LASKIER

THERE is an old grey-brick house on a quiet Toronto side-street that is filled to the rafters with candy-striped cerise snakes and four-headed dragons with abominable table manners. I know this may sound a little fantastic, but it has been told to me in all seriousness by various people who have lived there.

Yes, you guessed it. It is a private hospital where the pink elephants are put back into the bottle. It has no name, just a street number, but most taxi drivers know where it is. Its clientele comes from all over the province. Whenever a wild-eyed man falls panting into a cab at the depot and claims that he is being chased by various highly-colored fauna, the wise cabby jollies him along and decants him at the old grey-brick house. After a week or so he will emerge, sober and shaken, but with all the delirium taken out of his tremens.

No matter what the general public may think about it, the cab driver finds a drunken passenger neither amusing nor profitable. Yet I have always been interested in the study of drunks and drunkenness, for drink is the magic alchemy that strips the soul of its protective veneer of inhibitions.

The mildest form of intemperance is found in the man who gets drunk once in a while as an emotional release—just as some men write poetry or beat their wives—merely to escape the monotony of today. Then there are the people with some hidden twist, some psychological frustration that is a mild form of persecution complex. These are the most offensive imbibers, for they take out their grievances on the people around them. The true alcoholic whose system has become inured to the wilder effects of liquor is perhaps the easiest of all to get along with. He drinks from a physical, not psychological, need, and is not normal until he is half full.

PLEDGE

WHOSE lips shall I guard against idle talk?
Whose conniving shall I refuse to condone?
Whose patriotism guard like a hawk?—
First and foremost and last—my own!

MAY RICHSTONE.

A CAB driver becomes an authority on these matters, and in ten years of arguing, cajoling, and fighting with the brothers of the bottle I have formed some opinions on the liquor problem that will raise the ire of both the drunks and the temperance societies.

As I see it, quite a large proportion of the blame belongs to the reformers themselves, for they glorify drunkenness into a sin instead of holding it up to the public for what it is:—a vulgar and disgusting habit. To them, the man who takes an occasional drink and the sot who ruins his life with it, are all tarred with the same brush. They are too busy weeping over the amount of war material that could be bought with the money spent on drink to give any thought to the drunk himself. (I wonder if they ever, in a weak moment, stop to figure out the amount of war material that already *has* been paid for by liquor taxes?)

However, their main fault is this: They have no understanding of the psychology of the drunk at all. Every time they rant against the "Liquor Interests" and the "Demon Rum" they give the toper another excuse for his spinelessness; another whipping-boy for his own lack of self-control. Eventually, he begins to believe that the whole world is entering into a conspiracy to get him drunk and keep him that way.—In spite of heroic resistance on his part of course.

Not all the blame rests on the shoulders of the well-intentioned reformers. The friends and relatives of the intemperate ones are just as much at fault. They are accessories after the fact, always ready with sympathy and bromos and bail money.

A man would look very foolish, if, on being charged with manslaughter, he should get up in court and plead not guilty on the grounds that he was drunk when the accident occurred. Yet that same plea "I was drunk" is accepted as a blanket excuse for any offence against good taste and common decency. "I was drunk" is not an excuse, it is an accusation in itself. A man acts when he is drunk, the way he would *like* to act when he is sober—but hasn't the nerve. The mild little Milquetoast becomes a roaring lion: the bashful fellow an overbearing Don Juan. The same rule applies to any other trait that may become evident. Arrogance, cruelty, boorishness; they were there all the time. Liquor only destroys the inhibitions that hold them in check.

THERE is a natural penalty for any unnatural act. The natural penalty for any man who drinks himself into insensibility is that he should wake up in the gutter or in jail. Yet the average toper can get stinko with an untroubled mind in this respect. He knows that some kind friend will see him safely home to bed, and that he will wake up the next day with nothing more than a bad headache and some rosy memories. You will notice that drunks can never remember the *unpleasant* things they did.

You cannot cram reform down anyone's throat, and there will be no decrease in drunkenness until the offenders themselves are forced to realise that drinking to excess is an inexcusable dereliction of one's duty as a citizen; a cowardly escape into the never-never land of fantasy at the expense of one's friends. The way to drinking reform must start, not with the drunks, but with the kind friends and loving wives who give aid and comfort to them. If they get drunk let them pay the penalty for it. Only the most hardened drunkard can withstand the horror of waking up in a cell surrounded by the malodorous, bleareyed guests of the city. It is a lesson they don't soon forget.

As for the alcohol-soaked incurables who are beyond shame and redemption; the remedy for them is simple: They should be placed in a padded cell with an unlimited supply of liquor and allowed to drink themselves to death.—They would do it of their own accord in a few years anyway.

There's an Enchanting Change in Fashion

Subtly, but eloquently, Fashion veers from the rock-bottom simplicity of the past few years . . . to a new gracious, dressed-up air. The casual strictly-tailored women vanishes . . . and in her place emerges a lady, with an exquisitely-costumed look. Her hat is her first concern . . . perhaps a charming Victorian type toque . . . perhaps Edwardian-like plumes. Her hair is smooth, her ear-rings dramatic. She muffles her throat in glamorous scarfs, pearl dog-collars, luxurious stoles. Her dresses are fancied up with drapes, swags, jewellery. Her coat is magnificent with fur or braid. Her suit is soft . . . even her sportswear has a gentler way. Her fabrics are rich, her accessories imaginative. Her whole ensemble . . . one of elegance, of femininity, of romance.

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SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, SEPTEMBER 16, 1944

P. M. Richards, Financial Editor

Company Law Inquiry Heralds Wide Reform

By GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

Changes in the Companies Act are expected to result from the findings of the Company Law Committee, appointed by the British Board of Trade in 1943 to enquire into the extent that trade and industry should and could be effectively controlled in the national interest.

From not too promising beginnings it now appears that the Committee has done effective work. Among the changes likely to result from its work are more detailed company accounts, investigating of nominee holdings, and disclosure of directors' trading.

London

ABOUT the middle of 1943 the President of the Board of Trade announced the appointment of a Committee to enquire into company law and to recommend reforms. This Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. Justice Cohen, has been busy for a year, examining evidence from a multitude of individuals and organizations, and it will shortly be presenting its report. Its findings are eagerly awaited, for the wide terms of reference given to it—"To consider and report what amendments are desirable in the Companies Act, 1929, and, in particular, to review the requirements prescribed in regard to the formation and affairs of companies and the safeguards afforded for investors and for the public interest" — conferred upon it an important role in the wide context of postwar reconstruction.

The fundamental proposition before the Committee at the outset was to what extent industry and trade should and could be effectively supervised in the national interest, and from this there flowed all the responsibilities which such an enquiring body must feel keenly towards investors, towards business men, and towards the general public. Since the essential context of the enquiry was the postwar, with all that that means in terms of a renaissant and reshaped economy, some element of imagination was an obvious requirement in the deliberations.

How far this quality has in fact been displayed we shall not know until the report appears, but there is ground for optimism in the record of the proceedings so far, even if it was possible to be less than confident at the first announcement of the constitution of the Committee. It was impressively staffed, containing names like Mr. B. G. Catterns, Deputy Governor of the Bank of England, and eminent representatives of the law, the stock-exchange, labor, big business, and auditing, but there was some question whether the members were selected for their individual merits so much as for their automatic qualification as leading representatives of their particular branches.

Need for Changes

In the event, however, the Committee has displayed competence in conducting the enquiry, while the recommendations put before it by organizations so varied as the Institute of Industrial Management, the Chartered Institute of Secretaries, the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, the London Chamber of Commerce, the National Union of Manufacturers, the Stock Exchange Committee, the Institute of Chartered Accountants, and individuals so diversely representative as Sir Arthur Stiebel, Chief Registrar in Companies (winding-up), Mr. A. W. Acworth, protagonist of the no par value share, and Captain H. N. Hume,—these recommendations have displayed a broad awareness of the fact that the Companies Act of 1929 was an avenue for a cavalcade of

(*Continued on Next Page*)

In time off between raiding Japanese-occupied targets, these R.C.A.F. members of a Wellington bomber squadron, "Somewhere in India", do a little shopping and sight-seeing. Judging from the sign just above their heads, F/O Jack Cooper, Windsor, Ont., left, and F/O Bruce Bonnett of Fort William are looking for bargains in footwear. While below: WO2 Doug King of Pontrilas, Sask., left, and WO2 Ed Read of Moose Jaw, dicker with native cloth merchants on the streets of an Indian village.

Below: Here's the Bengal Pony Express but the Canadians seem to have taken over. Both these fliers are easterners. At the reins is WO1 Dick Richard, Liverpool, N.S., while standing is F/Sgt. P. Labrecque, Montreal.

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Job Creation by Tax Revision

By P. M. RICHARDS

A FEW months ago only the "Bronx cheer" would have greeted a suggestion that income taxes on industry be eliminated or substantially reduced. But with the public's realization that the end of the European war is near, that the number of peacetime jobs depends on the degree of activity of business, and that this is affected largely by the weight of taxes, business' estimates of its requirements for postwar health are beginning to be regarded more sympathetically.

Can there be enough jobs if business is not vigorous, forward-looking, expansive? *Can* busines: be reasonably expected to be expansive if—in the .astly more uncertain business conditions of the postwar—the bulk of any profits that may be made continues to go to the government in taxes? Full employment in wartime does not mean that we can have full employment in peace; with the cutting off of war orders, there'll no longer be an assured cost-plus buyer for everything produced; the individual civilian consumer, with his variable wants and tastes, will be the boss. Re-adaptation to peace is going to be difficult enough for industry anyway, without depriving it of incentive by continuance of wartime taxes.

The idea that taxes be taken off production itself and instead confined to the receivers of the earnings from production is not a new one—economists have advanced it unsuccessfully for years—but it has been given new life by the prospect that we are going to have a distressingly large amount of unemployment if we persist in shackling enterprise in the difficult times ahead.

Labor Appreciates the Point

At present profits are taxed once when they are still in the corporation's hands; then they are taxed again (the same profits) when they have been paid out in dividends and become part of individual incomes. Knowledge of this fact deters many an investor from risking his savings in productive enterprise; so he buys riskless bonds and his money goes to build post-offices instead of factories.

That responsible labor realizes that this inequitable and job-destroying double taxation is not only the concern of capitalists is shown by the recent statement of Allan Meikle, president of the Canadian Federation of Labor: "The abolition of corporation income taxes at the war's end (with due safeguards in respect of undistributed earnings) should be definitely promised by the Government in order that double taxation shall not deter investment in new enterprises which offer gainful employment for discharged war workers." Mr. Meikle need not have mentioned the discharged war workers. We want employment for all who want to work.

The much-discussed plan of fiscal and monetary policy for the United States put forth by Beardsley Ruml and H. Christian Sonne, already aired in this column, offered as its main feature the abolition of corporation income tax. This plan has now been followed up by a booklet of the U.S. Committee for Economic Development, and it makes very similar proposals. It also says that the U.S. should rely mainly on individual rather than corporate income taxes for revenue; that high corporate taxes do more to lower the volume of employment than high individual taxes.

Damaging to Employment

Says the C.E.D. report: "Heavy taxation of corporate earnings is extremely and peculiarly damaging to employment. It takes vital and enormous funds out of the stream of business operations just when they are most likely to be used and where they can be most effectually used to increase production, create more jobs, pay out a greater total of wages or reduce the prices of goods manufactured." The report proposes that double taxation of dividend income should be eliminated by making the corporate tax a withholding tax on dividends, and by subjecting dividend income to surtaxes only when in stockholders' hands; that corporate income-tax rates should be cut to the same rate as the proposed standard tax on individual incomes, and that business should be allowed to carry forward losses from operations to apply against earnings for a six-year period.

It should be emphasized that the aim of these proposals is not to enrich the owners of business enterprises, but to bring about more business activity and production, more employment, higher wages, lower prices, and a larger consumption of goods. Business would have more money to pay out in wages and dividends, which would be taxed as part of individual incomes; it would be able to reduce prices of its goods, thereby increasing consumer purchasing power; business itself would be heavily taxed on excessive undistributed earnings, if such existed. More people would pay income taxes, as a result of higher wages and dividend payments. People not in the income-tax-paying class would benefit by lower prices. Already-rich people would not necessarily be richer, since the income tax would take more.

"If the deliberate aim were to hold down the peacetime volume of employment, our present tax system would go far to accomplish it," says the U.S. Committee for Economic Development. It could be said equally truly of the Canadian tax system. Surely we shall not tolerate continuance of a system that restricts employment, in view of the all-too-obvious needs ahead. Creation of self-supporting employment, rather than mere revenue-raising, should be the criterion of Canadian tax revision.

(Continued from Page 42)

coaches and horses, and that the process of British postwar reconstruction must occur under company law which is at once fully observant of its major obligations to the public interest and capable of serving the needs of business.

The city of London is actively guessing what the Cohen Committee will recommend. In certain directions it is confident of the findings. There is, for instance, little doubt that on the question of adequate disclosure in company accounts, which is one of the most vital lines of the enquiry, the Committee will follow the lead of the Chartered Accountants (and, it should be said, the Financial Press), who, in pressing for more informative accounts, have already influenced a number of companies and done a real service to investors.

Hidden Reserves

Not every witness before the Committee was in favor of this frankness in presenting accounts, and there has been some nonsensical support of esoteric matters like hidden reserves in surprisingly high quarters, but the Committee earned respect for the blunt antagonism which it displayed towards the obscurantists, and the guarantee of fully informative accounts is confidently awaited.

On the general question of company ownership, it is also expected that the Committee will find in favor of the suggestions of the Stock-Exchange Committee, that legislation should be adopted to prevent the concealment of beneficial ownership. This is the old and very vexed problem of nominee holdings, and since this method of holding shares is bad only when excessive, it is likely that the Committee will choose between giving either the Board of Trade or the Courts the right to pursue enquiries in individual cases, or to put an absolute legal limit on the proportion of shares held through nominees.

Here, the suggestion is that the companies should trace ownership where a fixed proportion of the capital is involved, and the current City belief is that the proportion should be 10 per cent, or less.

An allied question, and one of the "classic" problems in this field, is that of the holdings of directors. According to the evidence given by the banks, directors' dealings in their companies' shares through nominee holdings are unimportant. But the Cohen Committee indicated that the principle was anyway significant, and it is probable that it will require legislation to compel the disclosure, after a suitable time lag, of transactions by directors in the shares of their companies.

This is essentially a protection for the ordinary shareholder, and the consistent way in which the Committee has based its attitude on the need to protect the public is most commendable. It has been seen, *inter alia*, in the matter of prospectuses, on which subject the Committee is likely to find far more information; and in the matter of new issues, where some provision for the registration of the issuing house with the Board of Trade is under consideration.

The Cohen Committee has reviewed evidence on these, and on many other branches of company law with which there is no space to deal here, and throughout its long sitting, now ending, it has shown the very qualities most needed to promote a healthy amendment to existing legislation. It will be a substantial service to industry, trade and finance, and to the cause of total mobilization of resources for the peace, that Britain will go into the postwar with the inequities and anachronisms taken out of her company legislation.

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NEWS OF THE MINES

Canada Produces Most Nickel, Asbestos, Platinum, Radium

By JOHN M. GRANT

CANADA'S base metal development which in the years preceding the war had already attained an enviable status in world mineral production, will emerge in peacetime with an even greater stature. Development of new metals since the war commenced has been paralleled by expanded output by established mines, and the war metals program has placed the Dominion in the lead as an exporter of such metals.

•

During the prolonged period of war conditions, according to figures just made public by the Munitions Department at Ottawa, exports of non-ferrous metals and minerals and their products have climbed from the 1939 total of $213,000,000 to $395,000,000 in 1943, with Canada now ranking as the greatest world producer of nickel, asbestos, platinum and radium and in second place for gold, aluminum, mercury and molybdenum.

•

Perhaps the most outstanding phase of this development has been in metals which were totally unknown in the country's mining or far down in the production list of prewar days. Magnesium is an example. In 1939, there was no magnesium produced in Canada while now this light-weight metal, highly valuable to war production, is being turned out at the rate of 10 tons a day. Chrome ore is another. In 1939, principal sources were South Africa, the Philippines, India and Turkey. The war brought acute shortages, but early in 1943 a government-owned project came into production at Black Lake, Quebec, and its output of 600 tons of ore a day now is meeting war requirements. Molybdenum is valuable in the manufacture of certain steels. There was none produced in this country in 1939. The 1943 production figure stood at 500 tons.

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The expansion of the Canadian aluminum industry to six times its prewar size has been one of the Dominion's notable achievements on the industrial front. Nickel output is up 25 per cent with Canada supplying 94 per cent of the nickel available to the United Nations, apart from Russian production. At present little of these supplies is available for civilian purposes, but after the war the increased capacity will give new opportunities in trade. For such metals as aluminum, copper and nickel, from 98 to 99 per cent is going to direct or indirect war uses.

•

As far as Canada goes, tin was not in evidence before the war, but last year the supply amounted to 780 tons of which 60 per cent went for war purposes and 40 per cent to civilian use. While this production is not large it is vitally important in meeting essential demands for a metal which has been in decidedly short supply since Pearl Harbor. Canada's

(Continued on Page 47)

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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

F. I. T., London, Ont.—As the iron industry is a complex one and marketing a vital factor, it is difficult as yet to evaluate the merits of TOMAHAWK IRON MINES, but the shares must be regarded as speculative. While the property appears to have interesting possibilities, the indicated tonnage of 500,000 tons is by no means large, in other words, so far it is only a small iron mine. This tonnage, however, is only to the 300-foot level in the north orebody on the property in Hastings township. The orebody has not yet been fully investigated, although so far trenched for 1,100 feet in length and shows widths up to 60 feet. In addition, there are indications of a considerable tonnage of excellent grade in the north end of the south orebody. Results of test shipments to Canadian steel plants were reported as satisfactory. If costs can compete with those of the Lake Superior producers, and the ore reaches the desired specifications, the company would appear assured of a market at nearby points.

H. J. C., Halifax, N.S.—It's reported that CANADA MALTING is operating at capacity and that the company's production and distribution of malt in the current year will reach a new peak. Operating profits for 1944 may show a substantial increase over the record to date of 1943, which stood at $1,969,000, well above the 1942 figure of $1,637,000. It seems that net profits may run slightly higher this year than last when the distributable portion amounted to $2.64 per share of common (the only item in the capital structure), while total net was $3.51, the refundable portion being 87 cents per share. In 1942 the two figures were $2.76 and $3.02 respectively. Any increase in net will be dependent largely on an increase in the standard profits through addition of surplus earnings, under the Budget amendment to E.P.T. In the case of Canada Malting this will not be large, as in the past four years net per share amounted to $11.28 distributable, and dividend disbursements fairly close to this at $10 per share, at the rate each year of $2.50 per share.

H. R. M., Summerland, B.C.—It is impossible as yet to say much about the possibilities of either property held by BURGESS YELLOWKNIFE KIRKLAND MINES, diamond drilling having just recently commenced on both groups. The Yellowknife group adjoins the Mon property of Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. A grab sample assayed high in gold. The company's consulting engineer believes the property has a good chance. The Kirkland Lake property adjoins the Belroa property under development by Macassa and Sylvanite. A geophysical survey indicated a north-south break. Cores taken from the first two drill holes were said to appear encouraging but assays have not yet been made public.

E. A. N., Fort William, Ont.—The declaration of a dividend of 70 cents a share, payable Nov. 1, on the preference stock of ORANGE CRUSH LTD., is equivalent to a year's payment at the fixed cumulative annual rate, and will bring distributions in the current year to date to $1.40 a share. A dividend of 70 cents was paid in May last, the first since 1940 and giving effect to the current declaration arrears will amount to $1.40 per share. The resumption of dividends follows improvement in the company's operations, with net prof-

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

Cash for Next Buying Period

THE ONE TO TWO-YEAR NEW YORK STOCK MARKET TREND: Stocks, following their sustained advance from the April 1942 lows, completed a zone of distribution in July 1943, now being renewed, preparatory to eventual cyclical decline.

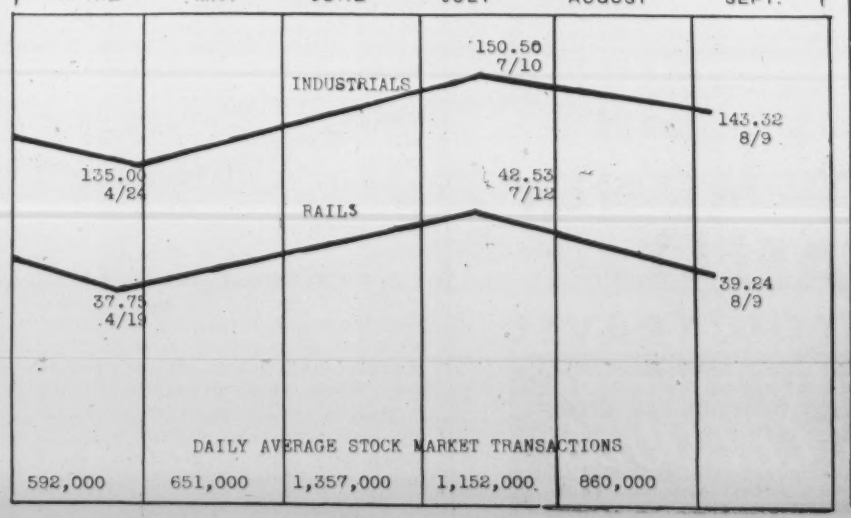
THE SEVERAL-MONTH OR SHORT TERM TREND of the market is to be classed as downward from the late July 1944 high points of 150.50 on the Dow-Jones industrial average, 42.53 on the rail average. For detailed discussion of technical position, see remarks below.

Last week, the N.Y. stock market, as reflected by the Dow-Jones rail and industrial averages, has moved decisively under the support points established in early August at 40.70 on the rails, 143.89 on the industrials. These downside penetrations, which were accompanied by an increase in volume of trading, followed a failure, in late August, of the market to rally above the July high points. Such action lends a rather strong suggestion, as discussed in our Forecast of last week, that the primary upmove from April 1942 has culminated.

To a considerable extent, the market, over the past two years, has been guided by military events rather than earnings trends. Thus, while earnings were advancing in 1940 and 1941, the market was undergoing major decline, whereas, with moderately declining earnings in 1942, stock prices started to move up. The major force in the 1940-1941 period, and into the early months of 1942, was the declining war fortunes of the Allies, particularly Great Britain and America. From 1942 onward, however, the Axis powers were placed in the defensive with consequent improvement in investment psychology here.

With war's end in Europe, the reconversion period in America will commence, inaugurating such problems as demobilization of military and industrial manpower, cutting down of government expenditures, liquidation of surplus inventories, and disposal of the large government war plant. While these factors should be satisfactorily dealt with in the long run, there could, nevertheless, be a temporary period of moderate deflation. There is no change in our investment advice, namely, that of having a substantial amount of cash available for stock purchases, when the next buying period develops.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



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Determine the amount of money you intend to save, and budget your controllable expenses accordingly. We'll help you. Open a Savings Account with us. Your money will be available at any time it is required. When you subscribe to a war purpose or a government loan, issue your cheque and keep within your budget.
CANADA PERMANENT
Mortgage Corporation
Head Office, 320 Bay St., Toronto
Assets Exceed $61,000,000

THE TORONTO MORTGAGE COMPANY
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of $1.25 per share, upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Company, has been declared for the Current Quarter, and that the same will be payable on and after
2ND OCTOBER 1944
to shareholders of record on the books of the Company at the close of business on 15th instant.
By order of the Board,
WALTER GILLESPIE,
Manager.
7th September 1944.

BRITISH COLUMBIA POWER CORPORATION, LIMITED
DIVIDEND No. 65
NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Forty cents (40c) per Share on Class "A" Shares has been declared for the three months ending September 30th, 1944, payable by cheque dated October 14th, 1944, to shareholders as of record at the close of business on September 30th, 1944. Such cheques will be mailed on October 14th, 1944, by the Montreal Trust Company from Vancouver.
By Order of the Board,
J. A. BRICE,
Secretary.
Vancouver, B.C.
September 1st, 1944.

-and still giving
SERVICE with SECURITY
With a background of sixty years of successful "Service with Security" we look forward confidently to a future bright with promise.
The complete trust of our policyholders is one of our most important assets. Our determination to maintain this trust will enable us to play an important part in that great new world toward which all are working.
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The PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.
WINNIPEG, REGINA, EDMONTON

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Experienced in hardware — heating equipment, or major appliances i.e.—washing machines, refrigerators, radios, etc. Age preferred 35 to 45. Must be good public speaker experienced in mass or group selling and training. Good appearance. Must meet public easily—Good salary—Old established firm. Excellent prospects. Give all particulars, experience, salary required in first letter and enclose recent photograph. Apply nearest Employment and Selective Service Office. Refer H.O. 1342.

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Chartered Trust and Executor Company

DIVIDEND

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of 1% has been declared on the paid-up Capital Stock of the Company for the quarter ending September 30th, 1944, payable October 1st, 1944, to shareholders of record at the close of business September 15th, 1944.

By order of the Board,

E. W. McNEILL, Secretary.

Dated at Toronto, June 29th, 1944.

it for the fiscal year ended Oct. 27, 1943, equal to $1.33 per share on the preferred stock. The position in the industry has been strengthened in recent years by the acquisition of other soft drink manufacturing concerns. On the other hand, Orange Crush has had to contend with restrictions on sugar, higher taxes and the increasing costs of doing business.

J. W. M., Bothwell, Ont.—No, shares of WAITE-AMULET MINES can by no means be considered an "investment" and its speculative possibilities are somewhat clouded by the uncertainty surrounding the base metal outlook for the post-war period. It is true however, that sentiment has improved as to prospects, particularly for zinc and lead. The amount of scrap after the war is expected to be huge but reconstruction will likely be on a much greater scale than previously expected. Further metal prices today are at levels about comparable with those before the war and this should obviate any severe downward readjustments, such as happened after the last war. It is possible the company will go into the postwar conversion period in much better shape than was thought likely a few months ago. Sales for next year of copper and zinc appear assured and earnings should be comparatively good. Earnings in the first half of 1944 were 55½ cents a share. Waite has been running at its full productive capacity to meet war requirements and rapidly depleting ore reserves. At the present ore reserves at the Waite Amulet mine and the Amulet Dufault mine, 91 per cent owned, are believed sufficient for eight or 10 years at a possible peacetime daily rate of 1,000 to 1,200 tons. Capacity is 1,800 tons daily and this recently has had to be reduced to 1,700 tons.

H. H. R., Westmount, Que.—Yes, operations of CANADIAN CELANESE LTD. are continuing at a satisfactorily high level during the current year to date but, despite maintenance of production at or near record volume, demand for the company's products is still far in excess of its ability to supply. Chief problems in the industry are labor and materials but in both respects, it is understood, the company has been fortunate enough to hold output well up to former levels. Under the circumstances it would be reasonable to assume that operating profits have been holding not far from last year's levels. The company is far into the 100% excess profits tax bracket and therefore under definite limitations as to net retainable profits, but some slight addition to the $1.89 retained net shown last year on the common stock may be possible as a result of recent amendments to E.P.T. In any event the $2 dividend rate appears well protected by previously accumulated earned surplus and the company is continuing to earn additional amounts by way of postwar refundable tax. Such refundable tax earnings last year amounted to $1.54 a share on the common, making $3.43 in all. With taxes taking a high percentage of earnings before taxes, postwar tax reduction should be important for this company.

Blue Ribbon Corporation Limited

FURTHER relaxing of the restrictions on the use of tea, coffee, sugar and other commodities should be reflected in increasing sales for Blue Ribbon Corporation Limited. Rations of tea and coffee were increased in May last and there is talk that the rationing of these commodities will be removed shortly. In the company's annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1944, it was stated that the increased allowances of tea and coffee were not in time to show much improvement during the fiscal year just closed, but that the increased quantity for consumption should help considerably in the future. Although the company's sales of merchandise in the past fiscal year increased over the previous year, the percentage of profit was down as a result of increased costs of most raw materials and price ceilings. In the war years sales of Blue Ribbon have been affected by wartime controls and profits by increasing costs, higher taxes, etc. Gradual removal of these controls and relief from present high rates of taxation would benefit the company.

Net profit for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1944, including the refundable tax, amounted to $126,271 and for the preceding year to $140,171. The 1943-1944 net, after preferred dividends and on a participating basis, was equal to 55 cents per share of common stock, and that for 1942-1943, on the same basis, to 70 cents per share. Surplus account has shown a consistent increase, from $187,309 at June 30, 1939, to $415,409, at June 30, 1944.

Net working capital has been improved annually, standing at $1,359,359 at June 30, 1944, compared with $1,269,931 at June 30, 1943, and with $898,710 at June 30, 1939. At the end of the last fiscal period cash totalled $106,036 and investment in Dominion bonds $71,700, both below the totals at the end of the year before with the decrease more than offset by a substantial increase in the gross dollar value of inventories. Gross dollar value of inventories at June 30, 1944, of $1,752,735 was up from $1,487,648 at the end of 1943. Reserve against future decline in inventory values amounts to $104,000. The higher inventories in the last balance sheet were also reflected in an increase in bank loans from $402,530 to $682,530.

Outstanding capital at June 30, 1944, consisted of 29,850 shares of 5% cumulative convertible redeemable participating preferred shares of $50 par value and 63,475 common shares of no par value. The preferred shares are redeemable, in whole or in part, at $61.25 per share, participate share for share in dividends paid on the common and are convertible on the basis of 1½ shares of common for each preference share. Under the terms of the capital reorganization of 1938, the annual cumulative dividend rate on the preferred stock was reduced from 6½% to 5% and arrears amounting to $8.75 per share settled by increasing the call price from $52.50 to $61.25 per share. The preferred stock was also given voting rights and the right to participate in dividends paid on the common. Cumulative dividends have been paid to date on the 5% preferred stock. No dividends have been paid on the common stock since 1931. An initial quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share was paid on the present common July 1, 1930, and continued on this basis until November 1931 when discontinued.

The present company was incorporated in 1930 as a consolidation of Blue Ribbon Limited and Pure Gold Manufacturing Co., Ltd. Willard's Chocolates Limited, is a subsidiary of Blue Ribbon Corporation Limited. The company manufactures and merchandises under its own trade names tea, coffee, baking powder, extracts, jelly powders, spices, etc., and through subsidiaries chocolates, confectionery, etc.

Price range and price earnings ratio 1939-1944, inclusive, follows:

	Price Range		Earned	Price Earnings Ratio	
	High	Low	Per Share	High	Low
1944-a	10	7	$0.55	18.2	12.7
1943	8¼	4¾	0.70	11.8	6.8
1942	4½	2½	0.78	5.8	3.2
1941	7	2½	0.45	15.6	5.6
1940	9¼	5	0.68	13.6	7.3
1939	8	3½	0.48	16.7	7.3
Average 1939-1944				12.9	6.9
Approximate current average				13.6	

Note—High and low prices for calendar year, net per share for fiscal years ended June 30th. Earnings per share on participating basis and 1943 and 1944 include refundable portion excess profits tax.

a—To date.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

Year Ending June 30	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939
Net Profit	$ 126,271-x	$ 140,171-x	$ 147,603	$ 116,533	$ 137,653	$ 119,669
Surplus	415,409	373,138	343,697	270,719	250,338	187,309
Current Assets	2,360,250	2,161,137	2,234,813	2,424,768	2,624,335	1,551,911
Current Liabilities	1,000,891	891,206	1,090,446	1,411,539	1,707,175	653,201
Net Working Capital	1,359,359	1,269,931	1,144,367	1,013,229	917,160	898,710
Cash	106,036	189,523	139,100	47,363	36,350	30,199
Dominion Bonds	71,700	81,250	17,450	50,000	—	—

x—Includes $9,375 refundable tax 1944 and $36,105, 1943.

Retain the Best

For many reasons it becomes necessary from time to time for investors to raise cash by selling part of their investment holdings. Experience shows that it is sound policy to retain the strongest securities in the portfolio.

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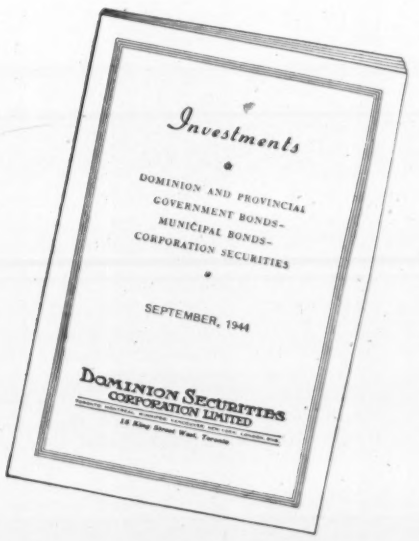

Suggestions for September Investment

OUR Investment Booklet for September is now ready for mailing. This issue contains a special section dealing with the shares of Canadian Chartered Banks.

Copies are available upon request.

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ABOUT INSURANCE

War Conditions Increase Demand for Consequential Loss Cover

By GEORGE GILBERT

In addition to the damage or destruction of property by fire which may be covered under the ordinary fire insurance policy to the extent of its value at the time of the fire, there are other losses which may follow as a consequence of a fire that are not so generally well recognized.

These include loss of rent or rental value, and loss of use or occupancy of the property, involving loss of gross earnings or profits and loss through having to pay certain fixed charges when business operations are interrupted as a result of a fire. Insurance against such hazards is available.

FOR FIRE insurance purposes the sound value of a factory, warehouse, store or other building is defined as its present replacement cost, less the decrease in value caused by age, use and changed conditions. This sound value measures the amount of fire insurance which should be carried on such property, as it determines the amount which may be recovered in the event of loss, for the insured cannot expect to trade an old building for a new one just because it has been destroyed by fire.

War conditions have caused many property owners to realize that their buildings have a "value in use," and that, if they are destroyed or badly damaged, this value is also destroyed. Thus the actual value of a building has been defined as its present replacement cost, less a decrease in value caused by age, use and changed conditions, plus the rental income lost or the rent which the insured may have to pay, or the loss of profits and the payments of unproductive expenses which may have to be made.

This has brought increased recognition of the value of rent and rental value insurance, and of use and occupancy and profits insurance in the present period of "priorities," when only industries producing essential goods are sure of receiving the materials required in order to carry on their operations.

Replacement Difficult

Shrewd businessmen recognize that a small fire damage which ordinarily would only interfere with operations for a few days may now, owing to the difficulty of obtaining replacements, or owing to the poorer quality of workmanship available to make the necessary repairs or replacements, result in a lengthy stoppage or interference with operations.

One large insurance company has recently placed on the market a broader form of use and occupancy and profits insurance. Policies are written on reporting forms for an estimated amount of earnings, but actually cover 100 per cent of the loss sustained, as there is an adjustment clause providing for the adjustment of the premium on the basis of actual values reported for the policy term. It is recognized that under existing conditions there are such fluctuations in earnings that it has been almost impossible to properly estimate the amount of insurance which should be carried. The use of the new reporting forms ensures that a proper and adequate amount of cover is in force at all times.

This is important from the standpoint of both those who seek and those who give credit to any considerable extent in their business operations. It is well known that credit is based on confidence in the debtor's ability to earn sufficient to make repayment of the debt in due course. Statistics recently compiled showed that about 43 per cent of business concerns having serious fires do not resume business, while 73 per cent showed a considerable lowering of credit following a fire, evidently because the insurance carried was inadequate to cover the consequential as well as the direct losses incurred as a result of the fire.

Fixed Expenses Continue

When a business undertaking is crippled by fire, its earnings stop, but its fixed expenses in most cases do not stop, such as taxes, salaries, wages of key employees, interest, fixed charges; these go on while the concern is rebuilding but not earning anything or making any profit. By means of a modern use and occupancy policy, or "business interruption" policy as it is often called, a business firm can make sure that the necessary funds to meet such charges will be forthcoming when the need arises.

There is no doubt that fixed and usable assets are an important consideration in determining credit. But while balance sheets show current values, they do not indicate the possibility of dissipation by fire, windstorm, explosion or theft beyond the control of a business firm, or by a ruinous liability judgment.

A careful survey made some time ago by the National Association of Credit Men showed that more than 96 per cent of over a thousand business firms replying to its questionnaire carried fire insurance on their properties, though sometimes in amounts of less than one-third of values.

It was also shown that 43 per cent had windstorm insurance; 27 per cent had use and occupancy insurance; 3 per cent carried profits or commission insurance; 24 per cent had riot or civil commotion insurance; 12 per cent had rail shipments insurance; 15 per cent had truck shipments insurance; 48 per cent carried non-ownership liability insurance; 58 per cent carried burglary insurance; 28 per cent carried schedule fidelity bonds on employees.

This survey also revealed that in the great majority of cases, 84 per cent in fact, the credit men are the ones who handle the insurance requirements for their firms. Of the credit officials, 30 per cent stated that they insist on credit clients or customers carrying fire insurance; 10 per cent said they look into the coverage against windstorm, while only 5 per cent stated that they take an interest in other lines of insurance.

As all commercial transactions are carried on to the extent of 95 per cent on credit, and as insurance is the only credit support when fire or other unforeseen disaster occurs, it may be seen what an opportunity exists for insurance development in this field. One of the keenest credit executives in the business has been quoted as follows: "With present trade conditions and expectancies, we must stop 'checking credits' and begin making 'credit appraisals'." He went on to define credit checking as the method of relying mainly on how the customer is paying other accounts. A credit appraisal he defined as a method which includes a thorough analysis of financial and operating statements for a given period—definite knowledge of sales and merchandising policies—and a careful survey of all types of insurance carried by each customer.

That more education of credit men and business executives in the various forms of insurance available for their protection in emergencies is needed, may be gathered from the fact that only about half of the country's business firms are informed as to the application and value of use and occupancy insurance, or rent and rental value insurance, while not more that fifteen per cent use transit insurance. Not many managers of businesses have considered the risks taken daily in the use of employees' cars in the firm's business .

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Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

Are any official figures available showing the amount of life insurance transacted by Provincial life insurance companies as well as by Dominion registered companies, and by Provincial fraternal societies as well as by Dominion registered societies? I would like to get some information about the amount of new business and the amount of business in force of these organizations.

—N.D.F., London, Ont.

Such information is published from year to year in the Dominion Blue Books. In 1943 the amount of new policies effected in Canada by Dominion registered life insurance companies was $887,522,851, and their net insurance in force in Canada at December 31, 1943, was $8,534,135,275, while the new policies effected in Canada by Dominion registered fraternal societies was $25,283,678, and their net insurance in force in Canada at December 31, 1943, was $212,989,232. In 1943 the amount of new policies effected in Canada by life insurance companies operating under Provincial license and not Dominion registry was $35,374,533, and their net insurance in force in Canada at December 31, 1943, was $138,380,134, while the new policies effected in Canada by the fraternal societies operating under Provincial license and not under Dominion registry was $13,494,070, and their net insurance in force in Canada at December 31, 1943, was $87,932,139.

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Editor, About Insurance:

Can you inform me as to the financial position of the Stanstead and Sherbrooke Insurance Company which has its head office in the Province of Quebec? Does this company operate under a Dominion license, and is it a safe company in which to place a considerable amount of insurance? Is it an old-established concern, and what is its record in regard to payment of claims?

—C. L. M., Hamilton, Ont.

The Stanstead and Sherbrooke Insurance Company, with head office at Sherbrooke, Que., was originally incorporated in 1835 under the statutes of Lower Canada, but since 1941 it has been operating under Dominion charter and registry. It is regularly licensed and has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa for the protection of Canadian policyholders exclusively. It is well managed and occupies a strong financial position. All claims are readily collectable and the company is safe to insure with. At the end of 1943 its total assets were $1,668,806, while its total liabilities except capital amounted to $559,098, showing a surplus as regards policyholders of $1,109,708. As the paid up capital amounted to $250,000, there was a net surplus of $859,708 over capital, unearned premium reserves and all liabilities.

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News of the Mines

(Continued from Page 43)

output of tin is a by-product from some lead-zinc ores.

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In anticipation of a big boom in mining, a new company—Vincent Mining Corporation Limited—has been formed to take over a large number of mining companies in various stages of development, along with several thousand of acres of claims, around which it is proposed to develop a large prospecting, exploration and development organization. The new company, capitalized at $5,000,000, is headed by Norman Vincent, who with his associates is immediately placing $250,000 in the treasury to provide working capital. The gold mining properties in which he is interested will be brought under one management and it is planned to use these to establish a base from which to expand when economic conditions permit. Some 12 gold properties will come under the new management, as well as many claims in different camps, and substantial interests will be held in several other companies.

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With the main shaft deepened to 2,600 feet, Powell Rouyn Gold Mines plans to simultaneously drive crosscuts on the three new levels established. About 3,000 feet of crosscutting will be required on the new horizon to reach the zone. Three out of four holes drilled below 2,000 feet indicated ore with one showing .265 oz. across a width of 20 feet, which was a grade and width well above mine average. It was the results of this drilling which led to the deepening of the shaft. At the end of the fiscal year March 31, 1944, ore reserves were estimated at 576,678 tons, grading .134 oz. as against 583,853 tons, grading .126 oz. at the end of the previous year. There was also 48,000 tons of indicated ore averaging .121 oz. per ton, but the above estimates included no ore below the 2,000-foot level.

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Leitch Gold Mines is preparing for intensive exploration of its property lying to the west of Rouyn and astride the main Kirkland Lake-Cadillac-Malartic break. A new company, Wakeko Gold Mines, has been formed in which Leitch will have a vendor's interest of 1,000,000 shares and will assist in financing through rights to its shareholders. Wakeko shares are offered at 15 cents a share on the basis of one Wakeko for every five Leitch shares held. Gold values were reported in previous surface work and a diamond drilling program of at least 20,000 feet has been recommended to commence as soon as equipment and crews are available.

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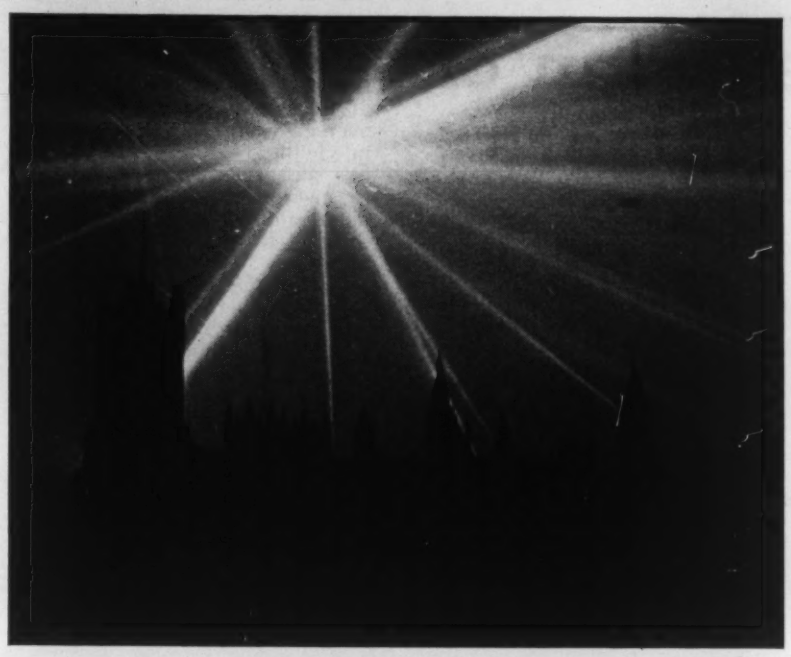
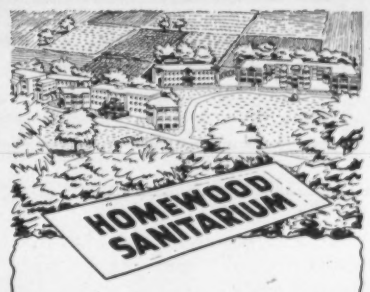
One of a number of mining companies awaiting removal of government restrictions on underground development of new gold prospects is Anglo-Rouyn Mines, in Rouyn township, Quebec. Shaft sinking has been decided upon and ample funds are reported in the treasury for this purpose. It is estimated that the vein has been indicated to date for a length of 800 feet and for this length averages about $6 per ton across a width of six feet. Four deep exploratory holes are planned, three of which will test the possible locations of the faulted section of the vein and another is testing two shear zones.

•

Laroma Midlothian Mines, Ltd., has been formed with a capitalization of 4,000,000 shares to acquire the Roche-Lang discovery group and the MacDonald claims in the new Midlothian camp. The two groups were acquired for 1,200,000 shares and $15,000 cash. Half a million shares of the new company have been underwritten at 20 cents per share, making available $100,000 and an option has been granted on an additional 1,800,000 shares, which, if fully exercised, would make available to the treasury an additional $1,040,000. The financing group includes, Broulan, Roche Long Lac, Conwest Exploration and a group of mining men and their associates. The property is located about 16 miles west of the Young Davidson Mine.



For over five years these anti-aircraft searchlights have been London's only war lights. But now the blackout is lifted and once again the myriad lights from the Houses of Parliament will sparkle across the Thames.

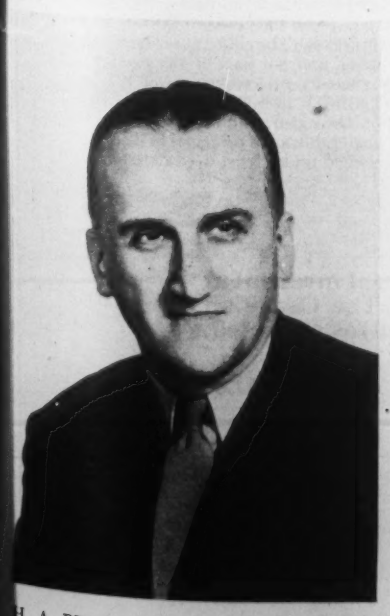


With its homelike, comfortable buildings surrounded by 75 acres of landscaped lawns and wooded hills, is a peaceful haven for the mentally ill or those suffering from nervous strain and other disorders.

A staff of experienced physicians, therapists and nurses assures individual attention and the special treatment each patient requires. Moderate rates.

Physicians and those interested are invited to visit Homewood or to write for booklet to:

F. H. C. BAUGH, M.D.,
Medical Supt.,
Homewood Sanitarium of Guelph
Ontario Limited.



H. A. BRENNER, President of Therm-O-Rite Products Limited, who announces that his company has entered into a co-manufacturing and sales arrangement with the Chrysler Corporation that will bring their full "Airtemp" Division into Canada.

Joe Says

Keep your Victory Bonds and War Savings Certificates

● Yes, sir, keep every last one that you have purchased. Keep them all for post-war buying. For, Victory Bonds and War Savings Certificates will bring you all those home comforts you'll want when this war is over. It's a patriotic duty, too, to hold them because just now Canada needs every dollar she can get to speed victory. So, be thrifty, be patriotic, be sensible, *don't* sell your Victory Bonds and War Savings Certificates.

Contributed by

Dow

BREWERY — MONTREAL

LET'S ALL DO MORE TO WIN THE WAR

J-33

Export Survey Plan of British Advertisers

By G. A. WOODHOUSE

The first concrete step towards reviving and improving Britain's export trade has been taken by the advertising profession. It proposes to establish a National Overseas Advertising Service which would apply advertising research methods to world markets.

Mr. Woodhouse says that although nothing has been said officially it may be assumed that the scheme has the blessing of the Government. He adds, however, that aside from official approval and support, it is desirable that the plan not be connected with government organization.

London.

THE announcement of a plan for establishing an Export Research Association marks a new phase in the history of British exports. In the early days of the war the Government yielded a high priority to the export industries, for they were providers of foreign exchange, and foreign exchange meant imports of necessary foods and raw materials. When the war ended its phoney phase all this was altered. It was no longer possible for any encouragement to be given to production which did not directly serve the war effort, and in any case Lease-Lend had arrived to change the face of orthodox economics. During this second phase, which has lasted virtually up to now, there were a few voices raised in favor of the argument that some small productive resources, some small financial fund, some small store of skilled manpower, should be allocated to exports, not because exports served the war but because they would be major items in the postwar. But these voices cried in a wilderness. Only now, when the European war is in sight of ending, is there any concrete plan for reviving British exports, and the idea is still only on paper.

Of Britain's need for exports there can be no two opinions. True, when the House of Commons debated the White Paper on Full Employment there was some difference of opinion, with certain members arguing that exports were not after all so necessary. But they were few and altogether ignorant of their subject. Nor is there any difference of opinion about the twin needs, the need to achieve the maximum in productive efficiency and the need to achieve the maximum in knowledge of markets.

To Investigate World Markets

So far as the former is concerned, it is decisively a function of industry itself. But the latter, the whole large question of market research, is predominantly a field in which the advertising profession specializes. The new plan is devised by the Advertising Association, and it is associated with a further scheme for a National Overseas Advertising Service. This also marks a new phase. It is something new for the advertising services to initiate so vast a plan of collaboration with industry.

The essentials of the scheme follow the accepted precedents of the advertising service. The Association would use the means of market research to serve the end of sales. In every world market it intends to tabulate information concerning the suitability of products, local custom, price structure, competing products, general psychology, and the rest of the data relevant to selling, so that British industry may have a complete referendum. To achieve this, it would employ all the complicated apparatus of market research, with its investigation squads, statistical analyses and reports.

If it succeeds there will no longer be any question of British factories producing for the Indian market egg cups too big to service Indian eggs, or supplying to African natives clothing outrageous to their taboos. In a word, it will prevent the attempt to sell ice cream in Iceland and hot water bottles in the tropics.

Self-Supporting

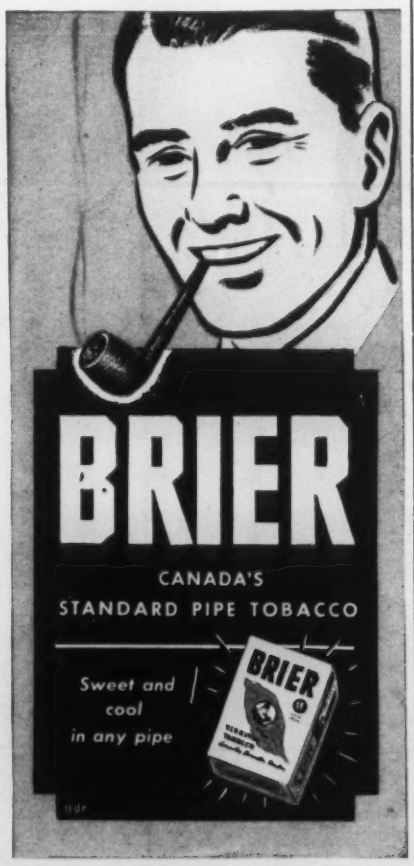
How far will industry support this project? Money is needed, for the scheme must fail unless it can attract first-rate men and unless it can spend reasonably generously. The sponsors say that it can be self-supporting, and they want it to be non-profit making. They reckon that it can work on the basis of a subscription of £500 a year for three years from founder members and £100 a year from ordinary members. Whether this calculation proves adequate depends, of course, upon how many companies support the plan, and here the evidence is encouraging. To the majority of concerns doing export business these sums are quite small, and the majority certainly must realize by now the importance of the service that the Association would provide.

It may be assumed, though nothing has been said officially, that the scheme has the blessing of the British Government, whose awareness of the vital need for exports in the postwar has been explicitly evidenced on numerous occasions, and not least in recent debate on Full Employment and the international money plan recommended at Bretton Woods. Indeed, it would be desirable for the authorities to assist by putting at the disposal of British export industry such information as gingered-up consulate staffs can secure.

This is not to argue that the Export Research Association should become in any sense identified with Government services. So often identity with the Government has proved the reverse of useful to commerce. But that the established connections of British official representation in oversea countries might play a part in yielding information on markets is a self-evident proposition.

The other way in which the Government might help is by making plain the fact that it does approve of this program. It may not be obvious to everyone that it does, and a judicious word here might make all the difference, not perhaps between success and failure, but possibly between rapid success and that protracted development which in the context of Britain's urgent need would not be easily distinguished from failure.

A British marksman was winner of inter-corps sniping competition between British and American divisions in Italy. Top prize for individual scoring was $50 and 7 days leave. Here the two American runners-up, with 17 and 16 points, congratulate the Britisher who scored 18 points.



POST-WAR PLANS for Her Begin at Home

YOUR wife is just as much concerned about post-war planning as anyone, but she thinks in terms of her home and family *now*.

She wants security, but she must rely on *you alone* to guard against the hazards that threaten it.

What assurance has she that the family will have money to buy the necessities of life if you are taken from them? Life insurance provides a means by which you can guarantee to them a continuing income.

To provide this security in any other way is quite impossible for most husbands. To do it through systematic and regular life insurance premiums is both *practical* and *sure*.

THE MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
(Established 1887)
HEAD OFFICE TORONTO, CANADA

I want to know how best to provide a monthly income of $..... for my dependents within the means at my disposal. It is understood that your advice does not place me under any obligation.

Age .....
Name .....
Address .....
(Mail this coupon to local address given above)

These Debentures having been sold, this advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

ADDITIONAL ISSUE

$800,000

Canadian Breweries Limited

(Incorporated under the laws of the Province of Ontario)

4½% Serial Debentures

(Secured by First Mortgages)

Dated July 1, 1943

To mature $400,000 on July 1, 1961 and $400,000 on July 1, 1962

Principal and half-yearly interest (January 1 and July 1) and redemption premium, if any, payable in lawful money of the Dominion of Canada at par at any branch in Canada (Yukon Territory excepted) of the Company's bankers designated in the Debentures as paying agent for this issue. Redeemable as a whole or in part at the option of the Company at any time prior to maturity on thirty (30) days' notice. If part only of the Debentures are to be redeemed by call such redemption shall be made in order of maturity beginning with the earliest maturity then outstanding and no Debentures shall be called for redemption while Debentures of any earlier maturity are outstanding; and such redemption must include all and not part of any maturity so to be redeemed. Redemption prices are as follows: 103 up to and including July 1, 1948, thereafter decreasing ¼ of 1% for each year or fraction thereof up to and including July 1, 1955, and thereafter at 101 prior to maturity, in each case with accrued interest to the date of redemption. The Company may at any time purchase for cancellation Debentures on the market or by private contract at prices not exceeding the current redemption price. Coupon Debentures registerable as to principal in Toronto or Montreal in interchangeable denominations of $1,000 and $500. These Debentures to be issued under trust deed dated as of July 1, 1943, and indenture supplemental thereto.

Trustee: National Trust Company, Limited.

In the opinion of Counsel these Debentures will be a legal investment for funds of Insurance Companies registered under The Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act, 1932, (Dominion) as amended.

PRICE: 101 and accrued interest, to yield over 4.40%

All legal details in connection with the issuance of these Serial Debentures are subject to approval by our Counsel, Messrs. Fraser, Beatty, Palmer & Tucker, Toronto, who are also Counsel for the Company.

It is expected that Definitive Debentures will be ready for delivery on or about September 15, 1944.

Burns Bros. & Denton Limited

W. C. Pitfield & Company Limited

National Steel Car Corporation
LIMITED

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of twenty-five cents (25c) per share has been declared for the quarter ending September 30th, 1944, payable on October 15th, 1944, to shareholders of record at the close of business September 15th, 1944.

By order of the Board.

H. J. FARNAN,
Secretary.